McAllister & Beaver

THE BELLEFONTE REPUBLICAN

ESTABLISHED IN 1869. "Let us see to it, that a Government of the People, for the People, and by the People, shall not perish from the Earth."—A. LINCOLN. TERMS: $2.00 PER ANNUM.

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BELLEFONTE REPUBLICAN

EDWARD T. TUTEN, EDITOR.

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Political Notes.

—The workingmen's party elected their entire ticket in Louisville, Kentucky. Their chief opposition was from the Democracy.

—The Republican party has always been the champion of human liberty, not license; the Democratic party has never been the champion of anything but human slavery.

—No Democratic convention has yet charged the Republican party with responsibility for the potato bug. It should be done at once. It would touch the workingman where he is tender.

—Senator Morton's condition is improving. His physicians now think that he will speedily recover his usual health. He overtaxed his strength during his late trip to Oregon and California.

—The ponderous Senator from Illinois, David A. Davis, denies that he has cancer in the stomach. He says he has only been suffering from a slight attack of ague. It must have been a powerful ague that shook 325 pounds of Senatorial dignity.

—Speculation upon political results in Pennsylvania might as well be suspended until after the nominating convention. Much will depend upon the ticket selected, as well as the platform adopted. There should be an honest effort to reconcile differences rather than complicate them.

—During the two weeks holiday of the President in Maryland, his private secretary, Mr. Roger, will have charge of the White House. He has permission to send bouquets to any actress he may admire, but is not authorized to make appointments. This it is proper should be mentioned, so that Rogers may be spared the importunities of office seekers.

—Hon. R. T. Daniel, Attorney-General of Virginia, died suddenly at Richmond on Thursday afternoon. He was seventy-two years of age, and had been re-nominated for a second term by the Democratic Convention, which met at Richmond last week. He is credited with having possessed nearly all the brains of what is known as the Conservative ring of the Democratic party in Virginia.

—In justice to the Democratic candidate for Governor in Maine, it is stated that, though bearing the same name, he is not a relative of the astonishing person whose blue jean pantaloons are doing Executive duty over the great state of Indiana. Uncle Jimmy is the only Williams of his kind who was ever a Governor, or is ever likely to have a chance to be. Let us give thanks for this.

—"Democratic" has become an obsolete term in the South. It is obnoxious, too, and regarded in most cases as an offensive epithet. Hence when a delegation of ex-rebels and the "poor white trash," who eat dirt at their feet, meet in convention, they will not suffer themselves to be called Democrats. There is blood in that term. It has become a cognomen of infamy—and they therefore demand to be known as *Conservatives*. This is progressive.

—Correspondence from Vermont indicates that the Democrats are really in earnest, at least in New England, in hoping to make some impression in the next canvass by the cry of "fraud." Two reasons are given for this: first, that the Democratic party has nothing else for a war-cry; second, that the masses of the party are so ignorant and predjudiced that no common sense on the subject is to be expected from them. This view is not flattering to the Democracy, but it is correct.

—Joseph Sheridan Le Fanu, the novelist, the grand-nephew of Richard Brinsley Sheridan, and a cousin of the Governor-General of Canada, was descended from a noble Huguenot family which lost its ancestral estates upon the revocation of the Edict of Nantes. Mr. Le Fanu was a precocious youth, at six years of age being accomplished in the making of sketches with explanatory remarks written underneath. One of these, preserved long afterwards by his mother, represented a balloon in taxed further for schemes which are to benefit the South alone? There is merit in these conundrums.

Hot Milk and Cold Water.

"He that has burned himself with hot milk, blows on cold water." This homely Russian proverb is a satire on the military operations in Bulgaria. The facility with which the Danube was crossed, Tirnova surprised, Nikopolis stormed and the Balkan scaled overheated the confidence of the Russian staff. War, they said, was such an easy thing to those who were well grounded in the rudiments! They had only to collect their pontoons and wait for their supply trains, in order to enjoy a promenade across the Danube; they had only to appear before a fortress and it would be theirs; they had only to threaten a mountain defile and their cavalry would be cantering through the villages beyond. While one Turkish garrison was cooped up in Rustchuk and another in Silistria, the Widdin and Shumla armies on either flank would be beaten back and crushed, and Ghourko, like a hawk, would swoop down upon Adrianople and set all the pigeons of Constantinople into a flutter. The Turks were brave, but they had not learned the science of war. A maddened bull might attack an engine with its horns, but could not throw it off the track; nor could the courage and desperation of the Turkish soldiers prevail against the complex machinery of the Russian military system. Their advance from the Pruth to the Danube might have been slow; their forces might not have the mobility of the German army; but they left nothing to chance, and were acting with the absolute certainty of a machine. When all the mechanism of a superior military organization was brought into action, when every cog was in play and every wheel in motion, the result could be demonstrated in advance like a problem in mechanics. If unexpected resistance was developed at any point, they had only to increase the pressure by massing their forces and crush out opposition by sheer weight. There might be delay—so ponderous a machine could scarcely be expected to run without considerable friction—but they had provided against accident. According to the Russian staff, science rather than fortune was the genius of the modern battle-field.

While the furnaces of national pride were heaped with kindling desires and inflammable ambition, and the elastic strategy of the staff was exerted at tremendous pressure, there was a slight jar and then an awful, shock; and now the nation and the staff are beginning to realize that far from avoiding an accident, their system has narrowly escaped an absolute breakdown. The advance guard of the Ninth Corps swaggered into Plevna in the same easy and nonchalent style in which the Eighth Corps sauntered through Tirnova, and while the soldiers were laying aside their knapsacks and loafing and chattering in the streets, the Turks opened fire upon them from every house, and drove them out of the town. Resistance had been encountered unexpectedly. This was the moment to bring the pressure of the entire military machine to bear. Forty thousand men were massed, and the assault was renewed. For two days columns of soldiers were flung like pith-balls against the intrenchments. The whole force of the Right Wing was spent like a puff of exhaust steam without forcing a passage through the enemy's lines. There was not sufficient momentum in the attack, and the brigades recoiled, shattered, helpless and crushed. This was not the innumerable host of Xerxes, but the army of the Roman-offs with a large proportion of its available strength on paper, and regiments could not be thrown away without being missed. There were no reserves upon which the decemated brigades could fall back for support. Not only the Right Wing, but the whole army seemed to be crippled and paralyzed. It was not that here a lever was bent and there a rod was strained, but that the whole machine seemed to be out of gear and falling to pieces.

Three weeks of inaction have followed. The Landwehr have been called out and the Guard Corps has been summoned to the front. The demonstration against Silistria has been cut short, and the Fourteenth Corps has returned to Roumania, leaving the Turks at liberty to occupy the Dobrudja and threaten the Russian communications on the lower Danube. Ghourko and the Eighth Corps have been recalled from their outposts beyond the Balkan, and the Shipka Pass either has been already or will speedily be abandoned. The investment of Rustchuk has been interrupted. The attack upon Plevna has not been renewed, and seven army corps are massed between Tirnova and the Danube. Suleiman, forcing his way over the mountains by the same bridle-paths which Ghourko had taken when he made his brilliant raid, has joined Mehemet Ali; while on the other flank Osman holds the heights which looked down upon the slaughter of Plevna. Every day since the battle the prospects of the Russians have grown darker. While they have been waiting for reinforcements the Turks have been drawing closer and massing their forces. The time has passed for overwhelming either the Widdin or the Shumla army. The Russians are practically acting on the defensive, and their position is extremely critical. Instead of predicting a coup de main across the Balkan and a rapid march upon Adrianople, they now admit that the war will last two years and that they cannot hope to do more than hold their own where they are, unless they are heavily reinforced through a general levy. The science of war has played them false. Instead of leaving nothing to chance, they may risk everything on the fortune of a single engagement. They are as timid and cautious to-day as they were rash and confident three weeks ago. The staff has been burned with hot milk, and now it blows on cold water.—*New York Tribune.*

SEVERAL weeks ago we announced the name of Clement Dale, Esq., as a candidate for District Attorney, to be voted for at the coming election to be held in November. Mr. Dale is so well known in the county that no word of recommendation that we can utter can add anything to his popularity. He belongs to one of the oldest and most respectable families in our midst, was born here, as were also his father and grandfather before him. He is a young man of untarnished reputation, a thorough scholar, a reliable and trustworthy gentleman, and if elected to the office to which his friends aspire to elevate him will make one of the most efficient officers this county has ever had. With such a candidate in the field it would seem as though his success ought not to be a question of doubt. There is no candidate yet mentioned by any man or party of men that offers a clearer record, a more honorable name, or who, if elected, would reflect more honor or credit upon the people whom he serves. We tender him our cordial support and good will, not on account of any party prejudice, but because we feel certain that his election to the office of District-Attorney would be hailed by all the good people of Centre county as "a consummation most devoutly to be wished."

IN answer to the repeated declarations of those workingmen who are so zealous for the organization of a labor party, that the legislation of the state has been always in the interest of capitalists and against them, the Pittsburgh *Commercial Gazette* pertinently remarks:

> The necessity for calmness and good judgment among our working people to prevent their being led away by demagogues, was never more apparent than now. The declaration, at a meeting of workingmen, that the Legislature, during the past several years, had treated all requests of the laboring classes for legislation with silent contempt, is met by Hon. H. M. Long, with a statement of the laws enacted at their request, during the past two years. These include the bituminous mine ventilation bill, the screen law, giving priority in the trial of all claims for the wages of manual labor, to regulate stay of execution in certain cases, to provide for the poor, protecting the wages of manual labor, to protect children in their right to acquire useful trades, an act to relieve laborers, workingmen and laboring men from certain prosecutions, to punish coal operators for neglecting to provide working maps of coal pits, and several others indirectly benefiting the working classes. The entire tendency of legislation in this commonwealth has been to protect the weak against the strong. The Republican party has been particularly careful on these points. In this state, as a feature of Republican policy, the taxes of the state are derived chiefly from corporations, and not per capita, nor from real estate. The great present danger of the laboring classes is that of being led away from the right by communistic demagogues.

Insurrection as a Remedy.

There is nothing new under the sun, not even in insurrections. The immediate grievance of the strikers was the reduction of their wages. The general grievances upon which sympathy was sought for the strikers and for other workingmen was the wide-spread distress incident to the times, the unreasonable share which it is said the workingmen are compelled to bear, the alleged better condition of persons who are not workingmen, the selfishness, greed and mismanagement which are charged upon classes of men who control the use of money and superintend the affairs of great business firms and corporations. These grievances are not to be made light of. There is no disposition to make light of them. Men of the largest intelligence would regard it as the worthiest object of ambition to redress these grievances. There is no magical plan for doing it. The evils may be mitigated by conformity to universal and eternal economic laws; by a return to the principles from which the country has so disastrously departed. The rest is the work of time.

What concerns us chiefly now, however, is the futility of some of the plans for curing these evils, or rather of one plan, the most ineffectual of all—the remedy by insurrection. As we have said, there is nothing new in this. There are two familiar events in the early history of the country which may be profitably recalled. One, Shay's Rebellion in Massachusetts, occurred in 1786. The other, the Whiskey Insurrection in Pennsylvania, occurred in 1794. The situation was not unlike that we have just described as furnishing the strikers and their sympathizers with grievances. The people had come out of the Revolutionary war with flying colors, but their condition in many respects was cause for anything but rejoicing and self-congratulation. They were not sure at first whether they had a government, or what kind of a one it was; and when they did get a clearer view of those questions they were yet uncertain how their political theory would work in practice, and whether their government would be able to put down even the internal disorders which were often threatened, and which in two cases took shape in formidable outbreaks. But this was, in one sense, the least of their troubles. They were suffering from prolonged business derangement and depression. They had passed through the horrors of paper money and were not yet recovered from the debauch. They were loaded with debts, private, state and federal, and there did not seem to be a way to pay any of them. They found it hard to secure even "starvation wages," and when they did get work it was likely to be paid for in a currency which, instead of performing the proper function of a measure of value, served only to remind them of their impoverishment. Their affairs were in the worst possible state, and they were at a loss how to mend them. Some of them tried insurrection.

There is a parallel between their times and ours in another particular. There is nothing new in the ridiculous communists. The country then was partly entertained and partly frightened by wild an absurd talk about the rights of man—not the rights of man in the just meaning of the term, but the rights of man run mad. There were men who doubted whether there ought to be any property at all. There were other men who insisted that what property there was ought to be distributed equally. There were advocates of liberty who refused to concede to anybody the liberty to get on well in life. If he made himself comfortable by industry and thrift, he was regarded as an upstart; and these thrifty and industrious upstarts constituted a class of "aristocrats" who ought to be put down unceremoniously. Of course the great majority of the people estimated this chaotic philosophy at its true value; but we suspect that the philosophers of its school were then as strong in numbers as the communists are here and now.

The government made an effort to pay its debts, and to this end taxes were levied by the several states. The measure created a good deal of dissatisfaction throughout the country. In Massachusetts occasion was found to make the dissatisfaction known by open rebellion. Some of the grievances, no doubt, were well founded, and some were mere pretexts. Not only were the taxes too heavy, but the salaries of public officers were too high; there was a flavor of aristocracy in the Senate, and the meeting of the legislature in Boston was looked upon as in some way fraught with danger to the liberties of the people. Beside, the party of malcontents demanded an issue of paper money! Here, again, is proof that there is nothing new. Ninety years later a depreciated currency and plenty of it are advocated as the sovereign remedy for all the ills of the body politic. The men concerned in Shay's Rebellion tried insurrection and failed in it. The militia of Massachusetts put the rebel army to flight after three of the rebels had been killed and one wounded. Some of the leaders were tried and sentenced to death, but they were not hanged, and Shay himself was afterward pardoned, because the people of Massachusetts were supposed to be in sympathy with the insurgents. Here, we believe, the parallel fails. There is no considerable sympathy with the strike rioters even among the class of persons in whose interest they pretend to have acted.

In 1794 the government of the country had taken shape, but the country itself had not wholly recovered from its distress; and even the government was yet to be tested in respect to its power to enforce its authority and execute its laws. In Pennsylvania the pretext was the federal imposition of a duty on distilled liquors; but resistance to an unpopular excise law was the means by which a good deal of general discontent was shown. The advance of the French Revolution had given a fresh impulse to agitation by the theorists who held that free government meant no government at all. Some unthinking persons were induced to believe that the government, by paying its honest debts and collecting money by taxes to do so, had made itself responsible for the hard times; that, by increasing the price of every glass of spirits which passed the lips of a patriot, the government deliberately tried to effect the overthrow of the liberties of the people, and that such tyranny must be resisted to the death. There was not much resistance to the death, however, and the Whiskey Insurrection in its turn failed. It was put down by the presence rather than by the arms of the militia of Virginia, Maryland, Pennsylvania and New Jersey.

So the strike insurrection has failed. It is marked not less and not more than the two rebellions which we have mentioned by confused notions of causes and effects and by an utter mistake of the remedy for grievances. By and by, after it is entirely over, it will be as calmly considered and as rightly judged as Shay's Rebellion and the Whiskey Insurrection now are; and it will affect the authority of government and obstruct the permanent prosperity of the country no more than they did.—*Evening Post.*

Lock Haven National Bank.

Mr. Mackey, being sufficiently recovered to attend to business, he visited the bank on Monday and has since given it daily attention. A call has been issued for a meeting of the stockholders on next Tuesday, when the question of the bank resuming will be considered and discussed. The United States Bank Examiner and directors have examined carefully the condition of the bank, and we are told that it is their opinion that the bank is not only solvent, but that the stock will be worth fifty cents on the dollar, at least. The President assures us that come what may—whether the bank resume or go into the hands of a receiver—the depositors will be paid in installments, and possibly within a year, every dollar that the bank owes them.—*Clinton Democrat.*

Hon. C. A. Mayer.

The following compliment to our distinguished judicial fellow-citizen is from James W. McEwen, Esq., editor of the *Democratic Sentinel*, Rensselaer, Jasper county, Indiana, and formerly of the Clinton *Democrat*. He says:

> We are pleased to notice that our old friend and acquaintance, Hon C. A. Mayer, of Lock Haven, Pennsylvania, is a prominent candidate before the Democratic Convention of that commonwealth for the Supreme Court Judgeship. Twenty-one years ago we had control of the Clinton *Democrat*, published in said town, and knew Charley as a young and promising member of the bar, firm and zealous in the Democratic faith. Since then he has filled (and for aught we know, still occupies) the Judicial bench in that district, with distinction. We candidly believe the Democracy of our native state will do well to accept him as a candidate for the position for which he has been named.

THE Beaver *Radical* says Trunkey for Supreme Judge, Noyes for State Treasurer and Schell for Auditor-General, is the ticket the Wallace ring has set up for the Democratic party in Pennsylvania. Things are so well fixed that it is useless to hold a State Convention, and Chairman McClelland might as well postpone that gathering altogether, and simply announce the ticket. Barr has made a gallant fight for Treasurer, but the ring is too strong for him to overthrow.

—The Pennsylvania Democrats meet in convention to-day, and it will be curious to see what they will do with the subsidy question. They can't even put the regulation party plank into their platform without hitting Mr. Randall a sharp thwack over the head. That is just the sort of blow Senator Wallace would rejoice to see administered, though, and he is a power in the party.

State News.

There were 335 petroleum wells completed in the month of July. Of these 50 were worthless.

A Philadelphia perfumery house uses 400,000 pounds orange blossoms in a season, 'tis said.

The York *Dispatch* says there are almost as many bass fishers on the Susquehanna as there are fish.

The Bedford mineral springs were discovered in the year 1798, by Dr. Foulke, a resident physician of Bedford.

Witmer's bridge, which crosses the Conestoga, one mile east of Lancaster, on the Philadelphia turnpike, was built in 1798.

The slate quarries of Lehigh county have suspended, and two hundred and fifty men are thereby thrown out of employment.

Farmers in the vicinity of Scranton complain that their fruit, potatoes and corn are stolen, whole crops being carried away in a single night.

The Norristown *Herald* fears that some country debating society will seize hold of the labor problem and settle it before Congress gets a chance at it.

The Montgomery county Democrats have nominated J. W. Apple for District Attorney, J. Tyson for Sheriff, E. G. Jones for Treasurer, and H. H. Lory for Coroner.

The Huntingdon *Globe* says that during a thunder storm in Upper West township, that county, on July 27th, the same stroke of lightning killed a steer and colt a mile apart.

Sharpers in Northumberland county hire wagons and beg provisions of the farmers for the suffering miners. The provisions they sell and then put the cash in their pockets.

Twenty-two thousand quarts of blackberries have been picked from a piece of land in York county, during this season, and there are still great quantities remaining.

John H. Landis has been elected by the Republican Committee for the southern district of Lancaster county as a delegate to the Republican Convention, vice S. W. Bayard, deceased.

Mrs. Myers, an old woman of West Manheim township, York county, sold this season 3,040 quarts of blackberries, picked by herself and children, of whom she is the mother of about twenty.

On Saturday the 4th, while Isaac W. Morton was gathering blackberries near Springfield, Chester county, he discovered the dead body of an unknown man leaning against a tree. The body had been there for some time.

The Moons of Mars.

A discovery that will rank among the most important in astronomy was made at Washington, on the night of the 16th inst., by Prof. Asaph Hall. The planet Mars, since the invention of the telescope, has proved more convenient for examination, and there is more known about it than any other celestial object, not even excepting the Moon, since of that only one side is ever turned toward us. Venus, though nearer us than Mars, is never seen to as great advantage. All who have studied the characteristics of Mars have been struck by its similarity in many particulars to the earth; such as having continents and seas; frozen poles where the progress of Winter and Summer can be alternately traced; a day of about the same length as ours; an atmosphere over portions of which clouds are flitting. But the one thing in which Mars was supposed to differ totally from the earth was the absence of a moon. That reproach is now taken away from the red planet, thanks to the twenty-six-inch refractor at the United States Naval Observatory, and the labors of Prof. Hall. At the present time Mars is in better position for close observation than has been the case for several years. The refracting telescope of the Observatory is the best instrument of its kind which has ever been turned towards the sky. Yet in the hands of less experienced and alert observers this discovery would never have been made. For, strange to say, the existence of a satellite of Mars has not been suspected, while the traditions of modern astronomy are rife with speculations as to such a companion to the planet Venus. The question now is, not whether Mars has a satellite, but whether it has two.

This great triumph, which will go down into history along with Herschel's discovery of Uranus and Le Verrier's prediction of the existence and place of Neptune—is purely American. It is not the first triumph of the great refractor, whose object-glass is probably the most perfect piece of workmanship that Alvan Clark & Sons of Cambridge, Mass., have ever produced, for that instrument signalized its entry into the field of research by determining the number of moons of Uranus. That, though important to astronomical science, was not a discovery with any ultimate bearings. The fact that Mars has one or more satellites will be hailed as a new proof of the nebular hypothesis, as their supposed absence had been urged as one of the weaknesses of that theory. The discovery will make such a noise in the world that possibly it may get to the ears of Democratic Congressmen and bring a blush to their cheeks when they remember their niggardliness in cutting down the appropriation for the excellent work of the Naval Observatory.—*New York Tribune.*

BELLEFONTE REPUBLICAN

BY EDWARD T. TUTEN.

Poetry.

"Going Alone."

With curls in the sunny air tossing,
With light in the merry blue eyes,
With laughter so clearly outringing,
A laugh of delight and surprise;
All friendly assistance disdaining,
And trusting no strength but its own,
The past fears and trials forgotten,
The baby is "going alone!"

What woful mishaps have preceeded
This day of rejoicing and pride!
How often the help that he needed
Has carelessly gone from his side!
He has fallen while reaching for sunbeams,
Which just as he grasped them have flown,
And the tears of vexation have followed,
But now he is "going alone."

And all through his life he will study
This lesson again and again;
He will carelessly lean upon shadows,
He will fall and weep over the pain.
The hand whose fond clasp was the truest
Will coldly withdraw from his own,
The sunniest eyes will be clouded,
And he will be walking alone.

He will learn what a stern world we live in,
And he may grow cold like the rest;
And just keep a warm, sunny welcome
For those who seem truest and best;
Yet chastened and taught by past sorrow,
And stronger and manlier grown,
Not trusting his all in their keeping,
He learns to walk bravely alone.

And not yet alone, for our Father
The faltering footsteps will guide,
Through all the dark mazes of earth-life,
And "over the river's" deep tide.
O! there is a helper unfailing,
A strength we can perfectly trust,
When, all human aid unavailing,
"The dust shall return unto dust."

Items of Interest.

Do they miss me at home—do they miss me?
'Twould be an assurane most dear
To know that my name was forgotten,
As though I had never been there.
To know that the tailor and landlord,
And the banks where my paper is due,
And hosts whom I now cannot mention,
Had banished me quite from their view.
Do they miss me at home—do they miss me?
When the market for money is tight,
And collectors in haste are pursuing
Their debtors, by day and night?
Do the friends who once loaned me a "fifty,"
And the others who loaned me a "ten,"
Heave a sigh of regret as they miss me,
And wish they could see me again?
Do they miss me at home—do they miss me?
When no longer I'm seen upon 'Change?
And do those who were wont to assist me,
Say, "His conduct's infernally strange!"
Does the Shylock who loaned me his money,
To bear to regions unknown,
Look in vain for occasions to dun me,
And wish I again were at home?
But I know that my memory lingers
Around the dear place, as I roam;
And while I've my wits and my creepers
They'll miss me—they'll miss me at home!

Our Story Teller.

"All is Well that Ends Well."

Pentonville was not always the flourishing, populous town that it is at present. Fifty years ago it was a quiet, country village, with its rapid streams flowing untrammeled to the sea. Since then large manufactories have been started, and hordes of foreign operatives have invaded its peaceful precincts. Elm street, where old Squire Huntington lived, and Judge Hubbard, and the Halloways, Ripleys, Fosters, and other great families, is no longer sacred to their aristocratic memories, but resounds to the num and din of machinery, and to the noisy broils of the barbarions who have taken possession and settled in these no longer grand mansions. Now, lofty spires and chiming bells take the place of the old village church, with its high backed uncushioned seats, plain unprepossessing exterior, where the villagers were wont to listen to the good words spoken by the venerable Parson Bigelow, whose words are law in the community where he lives.

Of these times, however, my story has little to do, for all happened in the olden times before Pentonville had aspired to so much consequence, but was content with its own plain ways and simple-minded inhabitants, with their stern, puritanical morals, which covered so much kindness of heart.

On Monday Pentonville seemed all astir. Matrons left their washtubs to gossip with their neighbors, while maid and swains laughed merrily with each other over the news as they passed to and fro to their daily avocations. Even the children played their part in the all absorbing topic, and the grim old farmer could not resist a chuckle now and then, as he harnessed Dobbin for his weekly pilgrimage to the Land. What was it that so convulsed Pentonville, and so disturbed its methodical ways? Well, it was a joke, a practical joke, perpetrated by two mischievious boys, who did not realize the enormity of their offence, or its direful consequences. To tell what it was, we must go back a little into the history of the town.

Old Squire Hayes, as he was called, although he was not old or infirm, but a man in the prime of life, was a crusty bachelor, who owned one of the finest farms in the State. His broad, cultivated acres extended as far as the eye could reach, and during harvesting time laborers would come from far and near to gather his crops. Squire Hayes occupied the best pew in the church, lived in the finest house in the town, his horses were of the best blood and most carefully matched, and his oxen the heaviest and stronges'. His orchards yielded the choicest fruit, as many a small boy could testify to his infinite disgust, for this part of the Squire's property was hedged in by high walls and picket fences, and guarded by the fiercest of fierce watch dogs.

Squire Hayes was no favorite in town; seldom did a kind word or action emanate from him. Alone the man lived, having but little to do with his fellow creatures, and seeming to care but little for their welfare; yet there were a few discerning spirits in town that believed that Squire Hayes was misjudged, that more good was done by him than told; and that his cold, stern manner was foreign to his nature. Many who knew him as a boy, spoke of his bright and sunny ways and genial disposition. There was a mystery about the man which the elderly gossips used to whisper to each other, as they nodded over their knitting by the warm winter fires; how, when a young man, he loved and courted a beautiful girl in a distant parish, and even went to bring his bride home, for whom the old homestead was being refitted, but suddenly the young man returned alone, the carpenters were sent away and the new part closed. Soon after pretty Miss Hannah, the Squire's only sister, died, only too soon followed by her broken hearted mother. Poor old Mrs. Hayes, as the neighbors said, had been an invalid many years, ever since her stalwart young husband was brought to her mortally wounded by the accidental discharge of his gun, while on a bear hunt among the mountains. From that time Squire Hayes was a changed man, and as his acres broadened and his wealth increased his manner became sterner until he grew into the crusty old batchelor that he was.

Several years before my story opens there came into the village church, one Sunday, a lady dressed in the deepest mourning and leading a small boy and girl, who, unlike their mother, stared around with their large black eyes at the parishioners as they passed into the church. At noon, when the villagers stopped to gossip on the church steps, or opened their well filled lunch baskets in the old church yard, this lady passed out and retired to her newly made home, a small cottage not far distant. Many were the conjectures raised as to who she was, and where she came from, which were soon answered, for, in their rustic hospitality, before another Sunday had passed most of them had called and had been received kindly by a small, sad-faced lady, who answered to their many ill-timed questions that her name was Sewall. Her husband had died two years since, and she and her children had come to this place to spend their days, as her income was limited and their wants would be fewer than in the large city whence they had retired. "Widder Sewall," as she was called, soon became a general favorite throughout the whole village. Her gentleness of manner and her kindness of heart, her benevolence and many acts of mercy, unassuming ways and her kind condescension won for her the golden opinions of all.

Widow Sewell did not neglect her children, and in them found her greatest happiness; and well she might, for Tom, her son, in spite of his high spirits and his activity in mischievous pranks, his gaiety and thoughtlessness, was a noble boy, true to his mother and generous to a fault. His chosen playmate was Willie Archer, old Parson Bigelow's grandson, who, like many minister's sons, was so full of wild doings that the neighbors did wisely shake their heads and prophesy of him all manner of evil to come.

One Saturday afternoon, these two worthies were rummaging about the old church, which was opened by Baylis, the grey-headed sexton, for the purpose of cleaning it. The boys, tiring of their usual amusements, started out upon a tour of inspection and climbed into the belfry. After ascending the second floor of the church, they came upon an old chest which had hitherto escaped their vigilant eyes. It was but the work of a moment to pull it out from its dark hiding place, and before the boys thought of what they were doing, the rusty old lock had snapped asunder, and the lid fell back with a crash.

"Dear me, is that all?" said Tom Sewall as he viewed the contents which proved to be nothing but bundles of paper, yellow from age, and tied neatly with yellow tape, and proving upon examination to relate solely to church matters.

"What a sell!" said the disappointed Willie, for he imagined they were about to disclose some great mystery long hidden from human eyes, that they were to come in possession of some state secret, to find a skeleton in armor, or a parcel of human bones with a brief and concise history of the occupant written out for their especial benefit; but instead of these things, only papers which before now should have found their way to the neighboring junk shop. It was too bad, so these romantic youths reasoned, and they would have left the chest in disgust; but, unfortunately, Willie Archer espied a smaller roll, which looked somewhat different from the rest. He quickly pulled it open, and reading the upper sheets, saw that it contained papers relating to the bans of matrimony read in the church for the last thirty years.

"Come, Tom," said he, as he carelessly threw down the papers, "this is dull fun, let us climb up higher and leave these old rat traps to their fate, and when old Baylis comes up here, if his aged bones will allow him to crawl so high, he will think the rats have been having a midnight frolic."

"All right," replied Tom, jumping up ready to follow his leader, but stopping to pick up a paper which had fallen beyond the others, and glancing at it, he exclaimed, "I say, Archer, here is something just prime."

"What's that, old fellow?" said Willie, as he stretched his handsome young head over his friend's shoulder to look at the discovery. "Well, I should say that is old Squire Hayes sure, for there is no other Jabez Hayes in all the country; but who is Phœbe Lathrop, of Somerset parish."

"I don't know," responded Tom, "but she must have been some old sweetheart of the Squire's, whom he was to marry and didn't; good luck for her."

"Yes," replied Willie, "it was only yesterday I asked him to contribute towards next training day, for our new company, and what do you think he answered?"

"That he would give his entire fortune," laughed Tom, sarcastically.

"Not much," replied Willie; "he drew himself up, and looking me in the eye as if I was a convict, and he the judge, said: 'Young man, I have no money to throw away; if you want money why don't you earn it.' The old miser, how I would like to pay him off."

The boys were silent for a moment, each thinking over his individual wrongs, then Willie Archer's face kindled, and he said: "I have it, Tom; let us have this thing read out in meeting. Grandfather's eyes are not so bright as they were, and if we erase the words—not to be used—he will never notice the date on the back, and what a trick it will be." It is needless to say that Tom assented, and the two rogues parted an hour later, their plans well laid and both eagerly looking for the next day's denouement.

Sunday came, a calm, peaceful quiet rested upon the village, and in answer to the church bells throngs of villagers pressed forward to the church, little thinking of the mischief about to be perpetrated in that sacred edifice. Now Baylis, the grey-headed sexton, was in the habit of slipping the various notices confined to his care just under the cushion in the last pew until the proper time came for them to be read, so it was but the work of a moment for Willie Archer to slip the stolen paper in its place with the others, while Baylis was showing some strangers into a seat; then this worthy young gentleman took his place in the minister's pew with as calm a face and sedate a manner as he could assume, not forgetting to send a knowing look to Tom Sewall, who had just shown his mother and sister into their seat.

Service began and proceeded in the usual manner, until, in his solemn way, Baylis walked up the aisle and handed the notices to his superior. Parson Bigelow commenced to read. First, there was a prayer and conference meeting to be held on Tuesday evening, which "all brethren were invited to attend;" then the usual Thursday evening meeting, a young people's prayer meeting, a Dorcas society to be held at Mrs. Deacon Swift's, a letter from Everstone parish commending Mistress Abigal Fitching as a member "in good and regular standing" to the parish of Pentonville, and lastly, to publish the bans of matrimony between Samuel Spofford and Dolly Ann Jessup, spinster, both of this parish, also—here the parson stopped, adjusted his spectacles, turned the paper and finally read in a half-satisfied voice:

"I this day publish the bans of matrimony between Jabez Allyn Hayes of this parish and Phœbe Lathrop, spinster, of Somerset parish, this to be repeated for three weeks."

What could it mean? Was the old Squire about to be married, and they not know it, thought the congregation? But a glance at the supposed bridegroom convinced every one that there was some mistake and that he was not the happy man. All at once a suppressed laugh was heard, coming, as it seemed, from the minister's pew, which proved contagious, for one after another joined until the whole congregation seemed convulsed. As for the Squire, who usually sat so pompous and straight, hardly condescending to glance at his poorer neighbors, he seemed to have shrunk to half his usual size, his face was flushed, and then became pale as death. He moved uneasily in his seat, and at last dropped his head, seemingly to avoid the mirthful glances of the parishioners as they turned in their seats to look at him. What to do he did not know; to leave the church seemed cowardly, yet to remain seemed more than he could bear. Luckily for him, at that moment something happened that turned the attention of the villagers from him. A whisper resounded: "Widder Sewall has fainted!" and looking around, he saw she was lying like a smitten reed in the arms of her friend who sat nearest her. "Poor thing, how tender-hearted she is!" thought the simple-minded folks, never dreaming that Phœbe Lathrop and Widow Sewall were the same, and that she was the bride that so many years ago the Squire had courted in vain. By the efforts of her friends the lady soon revived, and she herself left the church, followed by her half-frightened children. By this time Parson Bigelow had called the meeting to order, and the closing hymn was sung, and the parishioners dismissed, only to gather in groups in the old church-yard to talk over the strange occurrence.

Directly after the opening of the afternoon services (at which it is needless to say the absence of Squire Hayes and Widow Sewall was not unnoticed), Parson Bigelow addressed his congregation in these words:

"Sisters and brethren, a cruel joke has been practiced upon one of our most worthy members. The bans of matrimony which I read this morning were given me over twenty years ago, to be read the following Sunday; but before that day an unfortunate circumstance occurred, and word was sent to me late Saturday night for them not to be published. By some mistake they were not destroyed, as they should have been, but were deposited in an old chest with other papers relating to similar matters. Who the perpetrators of this joke are, (if they can call it so), I do not know, but they are known by the great God above us; from Him they cannot escape detection. They will be visited by His vengeance, and when their souls are writhing in the pains and torture of everlasting punishment they will think of the wicked offense which they have this day committed."

The parson's voice, unimpaired by age, pronounced the words in a clear, deep tone, which sent a chill into the hearts of his listeners; while a deep solemnity reigned throughout the entire church. The service proceeded, and when in conclusion the clear voices of the village choir sang forth:

"Broad is the road that leads to death,
And thousands walk together there,"

many left with moistened eyes, their hearts swelling with pity for poor Squire Hayes.

The next morning Squire Hayes sat in his lonely home trying to fix his attention upon his daily reading in "Baxter's Saint's Rest," but in vain, for his mind, in spite of his will, would return to the occurrence of yesterday. "I should like to find the young rogues that did it," thought the wrathy Squire, "wouldn't I make them suffer, and those miserable fools that laughed. I'll leave the church, no more of my money shall be given to this parish; yes, I'll leave town and go where people show more common sense, that I will." His reflections were interrupted by the entrance of Miss Mehitable, (his aged housekeeper, who had nursed him as a child), bringing in his breakfast, which she spread upon the table in a tempting fashion and then waited for further orders.

"What are you waiting for? I want nothing more," growled the Squire, as he for the first time seemed to notice her presence. She passed out wiping her eyes with the corner of her apron, and muttering: "Poor Master Jabez, he has an awful temper, I wonder what can trouble him now."

The Squire sat for some time before he realized that his breakfast was waiting; then he found that he had no appetite, his eggs were too hard, his bacon tough, his rye coffee cold, and his flapjacks sour; so the Squire imagined as he left the table, lamenting meanwhile his ill luck in being left alone in his old age. These slight annoyances did not improve his temper, for he threw himself in his easy chair, pitched his "Saint's Rest" across the room, gave a spiteful kick to poor Tabby which came to him for her usual caressing (for this man's heart was not entirely incrusted with the bitterness of an aimless life and by the cold winds of adversity), and gave himself up to his unhappy thoughts. "Why do other men have a home with wife and children, while it is denied to me?" thought he; "why should I live alone when others have so much; miserable dogs, they court me for my money, but not one would thrust out his hand to give me a crust if I were starving."

By and by gentler thoughts superceded these harsher ones, tender memories came flocking in upon him, his home was again sanctified by the presence of his saintly mother, his sister Hannah tripped in and out making each room seem brighter by her merry ways and living nature; again he is the happy young man who has the love of the beautiful Phœbe Lathrop in his keeping, again he is planning to improve his old homestead for his coming marriage, he draws plans for her rooms and selects the colors which he knows she likes best. The day comes at last when he leaves it all to seek his bride in her distant home; how well he remembers that beautiful morning, as he jumped upon his horse and heard his mother's "God speed," mingled with Hannah's merry badinage as he galloped down the road. How long the miles seemed as he rapidly sped his way, and how the distance seemed to lengthen before he could reach his destination. One week after, he returned home in the night alone—there had been some lovers' quarrel in which he was resolute and she was proud; a small matter, indeed, but grave were the consequences, for the betrothed rings were returned, and he left her to return no more. How vividly he remembers the long forgotten past; how could he have given up so much happiness for so trivial a cause; he pictured to himself the happy home that might have been his. He sees a quiet, gentle woman presiding over his hearth and ministering to his comfort; then his thoughts turn to a little, sad-faced lady, who lived in a small cottage near the church, and whom he had always treated with the most dignified coolness. How did she feel about yesterday's announcement. How strange that after so many years their names should have been connected together—that they should have common trouble. What a brute he was not to think of her before, he would call immediately and express his regrets, and—here the Squire's meditations were interrupted by the entrance of Miss Mehitable, announcing: "A lady to see you, with a boy, Master Jabez."

"Show her up," replied the Squire in not very amiable tones. A lady in black entered, and as she lifted her veil Squire Hayes saw to his great astonishment that Widow Sewall stood before him. "Pardon me, sir," said she, "for intruding, but I have come upon a sorrowful mission. I have a sad confession to make; it was my son, my thoughtless Tom, who did the mischief of yesterday;" and raising her handkerchief she wiped her eyes before proceeding, and while the deacon stood speechless with surprise. "And now, sir, he has come to make his apology, which I beg of you to receive, for he is truly repentant," and she motioned to her son to come to her, who did so with rather poor grace. "Squire Hayes," said he, "I apologize for my part in the matter, and will promise not to offend you again." He held his head down so that neither his mother nor the Squire saw the twinkle in his eye, for although the young rogue had confessed to his mother, and was pained to see her take the matter so deeply to heart, he could not but feel that the Squire would be severe upon him; and then it was such a good joke.

Squire Hayes stood for some moments without speaking, but his thoughts were not concerning the offence, nor of the boy's motive. Years seemed to have rolled back, and he stood once more with Phœbe Lathrop. The sad, care-worn woman was transfigured into the merry, laughing girl whom he so dearly loved; a great yearning came over him to take her to himself. Could it not be possible that she loved him now as then? and looking up without further hesitation, the impetuous Squire stepped close to the weeping mother and said: "Phœbe, on one condition I will pardon your boy; come to my house, be my wife, and I will forgive the offence."

Six months after Widow Sewall left the village never to return, while Mrs. Squire Hayes began her reign over the home and heart of her old lover. It was not long before her influence over him yielded fine results, and in the kind, genial man whose hospitality was very well known throughout the country, few would recognize the crusty bachelor of former days. Many years this happy couple lived to enjoy each other. Tom Sewall realized his highest expectations in going to college, and afterwards becoming a successful lawyer in one of the great cities, while his friend Willie Archin spite of the village oracles, became a worthy follower of his grand-parent, good Parson Bigelow. As the years rolled on, from time to time the old homestead was brightened by the presence of their children, who often had a hearty laugh over the pranks of their fathers, but no story was told so often, or pleased these young folks so well as the "practical joke" which resulted in so much happiness to the victims of it.

Our New York Letter.

A Novel Strike—Matter vs. Mind | Assault on Jay Gould—Railroad Rioters in Trouble—Vanderbilt's Liberality—Hand Organ Cruelty—Amusements—A Youthful Prodigy—The Heathen Chinee.

NEW YORK, August 6, 1877.

EDITOR REPUBLICAN.—The "striking" tendency which the events of last week caused to pervade our atmosphere, cropped out on Wall street last Thursday, on a small but highly interesting scale. Instead of being a case of labor versus capital, however, this was a clear instance of matter against mind. Mr. Jay Gould is a gentleman who, I fear, is rather less favorably than generally known throughout the country. Mr. Gould is said to be rich, and is known to be smart—in fact, I believe public opinion is inclined to set him down as much *too* smart. However that may be, it is not to be disputed that a large number of gentlemen, considering themselves some pumpkins in speculative matters, have at various times boldly picked up Mr. Jay Gould, metaphorically speaking, with a view to making some use of him or other, but these have uniformly been observed to drop him with unexplained precipitation, and have been further observed to dance around, indulging in profanity and blowing their fingers as though something had burned them. One of the many whose misfortunes are set forth in the above figure of speech is Major A. Selover, a large, loud-mouthed specimen of humanity, with red face and hair to match, who has for several years been familiar to Wall street as a speculator of small means. This gentleman came down to the highway sacred to bulls and bears, on the day named, and in the course of his walk came upon the thin, sharp, Jewish looking little man, from whose "ways that are dark and tricks that are vain," the Major insists that he is a heavy sufferer. The latter stopped his adversary, and after some opprobrious epithets, struck him several times on the head, nearly knocking him down. Not satisfied with this, the man who mentally had proved a pigmy in the giant grasp of Gould, picked up the wily financier and lifted him over the iron railing which at that point separates the sidewalk from a cellar way about eight feet deep. Holding him suspended for a moment or two, the Major bestowed two or three more raps upon the cranium, which probably contains more stock "points" than any other on the continent, and then letting "Union Pacific," "Atlantic and Pacific" and "Western Union" tumble ignominiously into the coal-hole, walked hurriedly away. Mr. Gould was helped in through a window into the subterranean barber shop outside which he fell, and as soon as possible was taken away by his friends.

The king pin of the Stock Exchange was not seriously hurt by this summary treatment, but his dignity was much upset, and intense excitement caused throughout the street. Although most of the operators are not friendly to Gould, the assault is generally condemned as an outrage. Quite a number of opinions have been expressed, however, to the effect that he richly deserved the thrashing, and that the only wonder is that he has so long escaped personal chastisement at the hands of his victims.

It is not supposed that the men who directly caused the disasters of a week ago will be held to a very strict account for their acts during those troublous times. They are too numerous, and many of them too intelligent. The railroads could not afford to ostracize so large an amount of skilled labor as is represented by the leading strikers, and hence most of them have already been taken back into the service of the men they sought to conquer. A few examples will have to be made, however, or a premium will be felt to have been put on these irregular methods of seeking redress for the grievances of labor. Two ringleaders are already in custody in this vicinity, and some other arrests are contemplated. Donahue, the alleged leader of the Erie mob at Hornellsville, is now sheltered by the same roof that covers the head of Tweed in Ludlow street, and Gallagher, the head centre of the Delaware & Lackawanna strike, languishes in durance vile over in New Jersey. They both claim, very naturally, that they are abused and persecuted victims of "iron-handed capital;" but as Donahue was known as one of the most reckless obstructionists, and Gallagher when taken in charge was found to carry a loaded revolver, together with a pocketful of extra cartridges, the authorities very wisely conclude that they are safest behind bars, and propose therefore to keep them there until they have a chance to prove their innocence by means of a trial.

Some reports reach us from without of further strikes on roads which thought themselves out of the woods on this question. The trouble is, that on most of such roads no pains whatever seem to be taken to promote kindly feelings between officials and subordinates, and the result is a state of mind among the latter which renders an outbreak always possible. The course of the New York Central has been the only one reported which shows the right spirit. When the insurrection was at its highest and spreading in all directions, Mr. Vanderbilt issued a circular to his employes, reminding them of their fidelity in times past, and adjuring them to constancy during this trial. The result of thus putting them on their honor was, that out of 12,000 employes, less than 500 showed disaffection. And now Mr. Vanderbilt comes out with another letter to his men, complimenting them for their behavior, and announcing that $100,000 will be distributed among them at once, as a token of the regard of their employers. Now, I maintain that a road which, in addition to careful and successful management, is capable of such unique magnanimity, is the one to receive public applause, and, as far as possible, public support.

We have already had almost everything in the way of labor organizations, protective unions and things of that sort, but there is yet something new under the sun in this line, as is demonstrated by a project just started for an "Italian Organ-Grinders Protective Association." The necessity for this organization arises in consequence of a city ordinance recently passed, forbidding these merciless torturers of the public from inflicting their fiendish cruelties between the hours of 9 P. M. and 9 A. M. But the organ grinders have no more compassion than so many Sioux Indians; and on the plea that this humane restriction deprives them of certain golden opportunities for levying blackmail on such unfortunate citizens as desire to get what sleep the unavoidable racket of the city will permit, they threaten to club together and bribe, or otherwise "influence," the repeal of the obnoxious ordinance. It seems a little rough that a city which a century ago was so active and vigorous in throwing off the British yoke, should now lie bound and helpless, a victim to Italian oppression; but such will be our sad case if the fiends are successful in their present conspiracy, and I have a gloomy presentiment that they will be. Let the tyrants beware, however! Let them remember that even the worm will turn upon its persecutor under sufficient provocation, and if they torment us down-trodden New Yorkers still further than at present, there will be more fatherless monkeys around our streets than would start a good-sized foundling hospital, while every lamp-post will "bear horrid fruit."

Two salient points rise above the dead

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level of this week's amusement record. Miss Anna Boyle is an Irish-American girl, who, having created a sensation by impersonating *Juliet* before the magnates of Washington, and being naturally ambitious of a New York success, came here after a week of fulsome and injudicious puffing, and appeared at Booth's as the fair Capulet. That the performance was very ordinary, is nothing surprising; but the point is that the young lady was announced as a prodigy of fourteen summers. Unfortunately for this charming assumption, a Hibernian by the name of Duffy comes out in print, asserting not only that he was next-door neighbor to her in the old country, and that he crossed the ocean with her, but that she is exactly twenty five years old at the present time. Whether this unkindest cut of all dispirited the young lady, or whether some other difficulty was interposed, but, at all events, the "prodigy," instead of filling out her week's programme, disappeared after the first performance and was seen no more.

The other event was more of a success, being no less an occurrence than the bringing out of Bret Harte and Mark Twain's new joint production, "Ah Sin," at the Fifth Avenue. The Chinese element in the American drama is a new one, and furnishes lots of fun. "Ah-Sin" is roughly handled by the critics thus far, and enthusiastically received by the public. We shall find out later whether the ayes or noes have it.

RADIX.

Stocking a Trout Stream.

A correspondent, writing from Pennsylvania, wishes to utilize a trout stream which runs about a mile across his place; is composed entirely of springs so near that it never freezes over and never overflows its banks; is pleasant drinking water, without ice, nearly all summer, and yet, in volume, sufficient to run a grist mill, which it does daily, neither ice nor drouth preventing; the bottom is rock and gravel, and it has a fall of about one foot in twenty. There is a good stock of trout in this stream now and has always been, which are annually caught by sportsmen from neighboring towns, no one objecting until this spring. He is now trying to prevent promiscuous fishing, with the view of improving the stream and utilizing the fish. The temperature of the water as described leads me to conclude that the stream is shaded by trees; and, if so, the situation is a choice one. The length of stream, descent, and the large amount of low temperature of water make up all the necessary requirements for a successful trout farm.

The nearer we find the situation corresponding to the original wild stream, wherein brook trout flourished in all their native freedom, the easier it is to make the culture of this beautiful gamey fish a success. There is a great similarity between the red man of the forest and this wild fish of the cool mountain stream. The forest homes of the former are limited by every pioneer cabin which sends its blue curling smoke up from the wood; and every tree which is felled by the running waters curtails the habitations of this wild fish of the forest stream. Streams with dense shade, rooty, washed banks, cool, bounding waters, are its natural habitations; water insects, from the small animalcule up to the coarse crustacea, are its natural food. These plain facts should teach us that where we cannot follow nature in full we should strive to approach her at every possible point—the nearer nature, the nearer success. My experience thus far teaches me to give the following instructions in improving the described situation:

Make dams along the stream about 40 rods apart. With the described fall there would be short ponds and much running water. The ponds would give resting places for the trout, and the running stream would afford natural food and places for exercise. Make hatching grounds at every place where the small fry can be held until sufficiently large to turn into the stream; and as there is always an abundance of parent or breeding trout, let them lay their eggs promiscuously along the stream, suffering the small fry thus hatched to take their chances as in the natural stream. At the head of the lower dam form a passage of galvanized wire similar to that leading into a hoop-net, so as to let the trout pass into a dam and hold them. At the foot of this dam have a large screen sufficient to pass the water without overflowing the dam, made of wooden slats with cracks sufficiently small to hold mature trout. As the lower dam will retain all the fish, the upper ones may be left without screens, serving only as hiding and resting places for the growing trout. A stream thus arranged may be used for raising trout wholly on natural food, or artificial food may be given in connection with what the fish find in the stream.—[A. Sprout, Lycoming county, Pa., in New York Tribune.

List of Patents issued to Inventors of Pennsylvania, excepting Phila., for the week ending Aug. 14, 1877, and each dated July 24, 1877. Furnished this paper by Cox & Cox, Solicitors of Patents, Washington, D. C.

G Blair, Finishing Glassware, Pittsburgh
J Boyer, Horse Yoke, Rural Valley
W Buttlear, Flaring Glassware, Pittsburgh
L Eisenbeis and C Nau, Vinegar Generator, Allegheny
G Gass, Rock Drill Hole Cleaner, Allegheny
W Sherriff, Deep Well Check Valve, Pittsburgh
E Wilson, Bale Tie, Allegheny
J Miller, Fan, Pittsburgh
T Poore, Steam Engine Valve, Scranton
D Brawley, Sand Pump Reel, Petrolia
N Cosh, Gas Washer, Conshohocken
H Evans, Welding Metal Tubing, Pittsburgh
N Morris, Sand Pump Reel, Franklin
F Segerdahl, Stirrup for Machinery, Karns City
A Sprout, Making Wooden Pins, Picture Rocks
S Gibson, Carriage Running Gear, Sharon
J Munder, Compound Engine Valve, Bradenville
F Bissel, Summer Front for Fire Place Grate, Pittsburgh
J Farrell, Buggy, Dushore
G Fisher, Clothes Pounder, Scranton
E McHugh, Car Axle Lubricator, Huntingdon
A Pope, Butter Firkin, Allegheny
J Ruse, Manufacturer of Iron and Steel, Pittsburgh

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Wood and Willow Ware, Oil Carpet of all widths, Window Shades, Picture Mouldings, Frames made to Order, Mirror Plate and Mirrors.

Also, Children's Perambulators, Buggies, Waggons, wheelbarrows, Etc. We have a new stock of TOY FURNITURE FOR CHILDREN, such as Bureaus, Cupboards, Tubs, Wash Sets, Chairs, Trunks, Hoops, Etc.

TO PAINTERS.—Our PURE LEAD, manufactured by Armstrong & McKelvy surpasses all other Leads, in Quality for Whiteness, Covering Properties and Durability. We guarantee it Strictly Pure. Each keg warranted. Colors of all kinds prepared for Ready Use. Also, all kinds of Varnishes, Linseed, Neatsfoot, Lard, Whale, Lubricating and Coal Oils.

FARMING IMPLEMENTS

Plows, Cultivators, Shovel Plows, Cultivator Teeth, Grain Cradles, Rakes, Shovels, Forks, Etc.

BLACKSMITH TOOLS, Bellows, Anvils, Vices, Horse Shoes, Horse Nails—Iron, Steel, Etc., of all kinds and Sizes.

COACH AND WAGONMAKERS will do well to call and examine our stock of Wood Work, as we have selected with great care, and of a superior article, which we will sell at the very bottom Prices.

TO BUILDERS.—Our stock is large and embraces everything needed in building, Locks, Hinges, Glass, Putty, Nuts, Bolts, Chisels, Planes, Mill and Cut Saws, Hand, Pannel and Whip Saws, made by Disston, the Champion Saw maker of the world.

SADDLERS' GOODS.—A complete assortment. We will sell at reduced prices, equal to city rates.

We have in connection a TIN SHOP, conducted by Mr. E. A. SMITH, with a full kinds of Tin Ware on hand. Orders left for Roofing, Spouting, Repairing, promptly attended to All work warranted of the very best.

We are determined not to be undersold. We will satisfy the people that we will substantiate what we advertise. Call, as we will take pleasure in showing our goods. Orders will receive our immediate attention—goods delivered at the depot same day.

Rooms Nos. 7 & 8 Humes's Block

9 14 tf 6 Doors North of Post-office.

WILSON & MACFARLANE.

Professional Cards.

J. G. LOVE, Attorney at Law, Bellefonte, Pa. Office on High St. ja4'71-tf.

A. O. FURST, Attorney-at-Law, office in his new building, north side and opposite the Court House. 8-1-tf

CLEMENT DALE, Attorney-at-Law, office on High Street, second door from First National Bank. 8-42-tf

W. A. MORRISON, Attorney-at-Law, Bellefonte, Pa.

WM. P. WILSON, Attorney at Law, Bellefonte Pa. Office in Mrs. Benner's Building, Bellefonte Pa. v6n1-1y

BLANCHARD.....E. M. BLANCHARD.

E. & E. M. BLANCHARD, Attorneys-at-Law, Allegheny street, Bellefont Pa. v6-1-1y.

D. S. KELLER, Attorney-at-Law, Bellefonte, Pa. Office North-west corner of Brockerhoff House, next door to Centre County Banking Co. 5-17-1y

D. F. FORTNEY, Attorney-at-Law, Bellefonte Pa. Special attention given to the collection of claims. Office over Reynolds & Co's Bank. v6n1-1y.

C. T. ALEXANDER.....C. M. BOWERS.

ALEXANDER & BOWERS, Attorneys-at-Law, Bellefonte, Pa. Office in Garman's building, opposite Court House. 6-1—9-32

BUSH, YOCUM & HASTINGS, Attorneys at Law, Bellefonte, Pa. Office north-east corner of the Diamond, opposite First National Bank 7-1-1y

STITZER & MAGEE, Attorney's at law. Office on Allegheny St., over Reynolds' bank, Bellefonte, Pa. May be consulted in English or German.

JOHN I. IRWIN, Attorney-at-law. Office North side of Diamond, Bellefonte, Pa. Collections carefully attended to, and remittances promptly made.

A. A. DALE, Attorney at Law, Boulder City, Colorado. Money loans negotiated at 10 per cent. per annum. Interest paid semi-annually if desired. Loans secured by first lien on good real estate at one-half its actual value. Commissions paid by borrower. Investments made in first-class gold and silver mining property. 9no6-1y

Banks and Bankers.

MOSES THOMPSON, JOHN J. THOMPSON WM. THOMPSON, JR.

JOHN I. THOMPSON & CO.

BANKERS,

LEMONT CENTRE CO., PA.

v6n1-1y

E. C. HUMES, Pres't.....J. P. HARRIS, Cash'r.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK of Bellefonte, Allegheny Street, Bellefonte, Pa. v6n1-1y.

Physicians and Dentists.

DR. J. W. RHONE, Dentist, has permanently located in Bellefonte, and may be found at all times at his office (and residence) in the "Turner Building," on Allegheny st., first door North of Wilson & Hicks' Hardware store. 7-13-tf

DR. E. I. KIER.

H. H. MOTHERSBAUGH, M. D., Physician and Surgeon. Calls promptly attended to day or night. Office at his drug store, in Beech Creek, Clinton county, Pa. Also dealer in pure drugs and medicines, fancy and toilet articles, etc. v6n41-1y*

GEO. M. SWARTZ, Dentist, has resumed the practice of Dentistry, and is now permanently located in Bellefonte, at his residence on the corner of High and Allegheny streets. Having practiced 11 years, is prepared now to do work in the latest improved style. 8-28-1y

$55 to $77 a Week to agents. $10 Outfit FREE. P. O. VICKERY, Augusta, Maine. v6 n 8 35-1y.

Plaster.

PLASTER AT REDUCED PRICES.

Shortlidge & Co.

announce that they are selling the celebrated Cayuga Plaster at reduced prices. They also make a liberal discount to farmers and others buying in full car loads. Where farmers join to buy car loads, full weight will be given and no charge for re-weighing. We have the very best evidence that

THE CAYUGA IS NOT EXCELLED

by any other plaster in use for Agricultural purposes. The

PRICE BEING THE LOWEST

makes it most profitable for farmers' use.

9-15-tf

Merchant Tailors.

MERCHANT TAILORING.

NO. FOUR BROCKERHOFF ROW.

ALLEGHENY STREET,

BELLEFONTE, PENN'A.

Just received by

WM. M'CLELLAN,

a most complete stock of

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES AND VESTINGS;

which he is prepared to make to order in the latest and most fashionable style for men or boys.

Particular attention given to cutting and fitting.

He also keeps on hand a full line of

GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS,

of every style and variety, consisting of hats and caps, straw goods, muslin or linen shirts, undercloth for summer or winter wear, suspenders, hose, neck-ties, collars, both paper and linen, handkerchiefs.

The best manufacture of Kid Gloves, a full assortment of sizes, colors, etc., on hand.

WM. M'CLELLAN,

No. 4 Brockerhoff Row, Bellefonte, Pa.

5-13—tf

TUSCARORA SEMINARY

For Young Ladies.

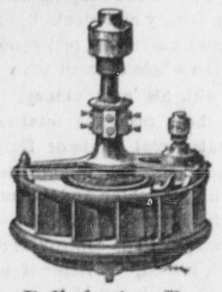
A Home School. Beautiful Scenery. Healthful Climate. Full Course. Music a specialty. Modern Languages. Experienced Teachers. No half way work. Next session begins Sept. 5th, 1877.

Send for circular to **C. F. KOLBE, A. M.,** Principal, Academia, Juniata Co., Pa. 22 3m

$999 Can't be made by every agent every month in the business we furnish, but those willing to work can easily earn a dozen dollars a day right in their own localities. Have no room to explain here. Business pleasant and honorable. Women, and boys and girls do as well as men. We will furnish you a complete outfit free. The business pays better than anything else. We will bear expense of starting you. Particulars free; write and see. Farmers and mechanics, their sons and daughters, and all classes in need of paying work at home, should write to us and learn all about the work at once. Now is the time; don't delay. Address TRUE & CO., Augusta, Maine. 9-5-1y

Foundries.

W. P. Duncan & Co,



Bellefonte, Pa.

ENGINEERS & MACHINISTS.

MANUFACTURERS OF THE

BELLEFONTE

PATENT WATER WHEEL,

STEAM ENGINES,

CIRCULAR SAW MILLS,

ROLLING MILL

AND

Grist Mill Machinery.

v3n46a8 12-1y

Carriages.

REMOVAL.

EDWARD A. BULLOCK & CO,

MILESBURG.

MANUFACTURERS OF

BUGGIES AND CARRIAGES,

SPRING WAGONS, SLEIGHS,

AND LUMBER WAGONS

Having rebuilt our factory, lately burned in the great fire at Milesburg, we have removed from Bellefonte, and can now be found at our new place of business near

CENTRAL CITY MILLS.

Thankful to our friends for past favors we solicit a continuance of their patronage at our new establishment.

Repairing Neatly and Carefully Done,

and satisfaction guaranteed.

Our motto is, **As Cheap as the Cheapest and Good as the Best.**

7-25-1y

GO TO

J. R. BARTROFF

FOR FINE

CARRIAGES, BUGGIES, WAGONS, ETC.

Repairing promptly and neatly done at reasonable rates. 22-3m

E. Bishop St., Bellefonte, Pa.

Plumbing and Gas Fitting.

WILLIAM S. GALBRAITH,

PLUMBER,

GAS & STEAM FITTER.

We pay particular attention to heating buildings by steam. Copper smithing and re-bronzing old gas fixtures done nicely and expeditiously. All our work warranted to give perfect satisfaction.

W. S. GALBRAITH,
Bellefonte, Pa.

7-1y

Dyeing.

DYEING!

Mrs. Susannah Shope,

BELLEFONTE, PA.

will receive Cloths and Dress Goods, and Articles of Clothing, and Dye them

Any Color to Suit the Owner.

SILK DYEING MADE A SPECIALTY.

Persons wishing dyeing will please send for samples. Residence near the Union Cemetery.

9 10 1y

Watches.

WATCHMAKER'S

REMOVAL.

F. C. RICHARDS

takes this opportunity to inform his friends that he has removed to the new building lately erected by Blanchard & McCafferty, next door to the office of Alexander & Co., on High St. At his new store he has increased facilities for doing business and guarantees entire satisfaction to all who may favor him with their patronage. Clocks, watches and jewelry repaired upon shortest notice. vol7-no8-tf

ESTABLISHED 1865.

American and Foreign Patents.

GILMORE & CO., SUCCESSORS TO CHAPMAN, HOSMER & CO., SOLICITORS. Patents procured in all countries. No fees in advance. No charge unless the patent is granted. No fees for making preliminary examinations. No additional fees for obtaining and conducting a rehearing. Special attention given to Interference Cases before the Patent Office, Extensions before Congress, Infringement suits in different states, and all litigation appertaining to Inventions or Patents. Send stamp to Gilmore & Co. for pamphlet of sixty pages.

Old Bounty Land Warrants.

The last Report of the Commissioner of the General Land Office shows 2,897,500 acres of Bounty Land Warrants outstanding. These were issued under act of 1855 and prior acts. Gilmore & Co. pay cash for them. Send by registered letter. Where assignments are imperfect we give instructions to perfect them.

United States General Land Office.

Contested land cases prosecuted before the United States General Land Office and Department of the Interior. Private land claims, mining and pre-emption claims and homestead cases attended to.

Arrears of Pay and Bounty.

Officers, soldiers, and sailors of the late war, or their heirs, are in many cases entitled to money from the government of which they have no knowledge. Write full history of service, and state amount of pay and bounty received. Enclose stamp to Gilmore & Co., and a full reply, after examination, will be given you free.

Pensions.

All officers, soldiers, and sailors wounded, ruptured, or injured in the late war, however slightly, can obtain a pension by addressing Gilmore & Co.

Cases prosecuted by Gilmore & Co. before the Supreme Court of the United States, the Court of Claims, and the Southern Claims Commission.

Each department of our business is conducted in a separate bureau, under the charge of the same experienced parties employed by the old firm. Prompt attention to all business entrusted to Gilmore & Co. is thus secured. We desire to win success by deserving it.

Address Gilmore & Co.,

47-tf WASHINGTON, D. C.

Bakeries.

BREAD EATERS, ATTEN

Mr. Albert Kauth,

AT THE

Bishop St. Bakery,

is now making the VERY BEST

Bread, Cakes and Pies,

in Bellefonte. Mr. Kauth makes the very best BRETZELS in the county, and is able to supply all demands for that article.

Candies & Confections

of all kinds always on hand, together with Oranges, Lemons, Figs, Dates, Nuts, Jellies and everything good.

ICE CREAM!

An excellent ice cream saloon also attached to the bakery. Call and see me.

8-32-1y ALBERT KAUTH.

Oswego Starch.

KINGSFORD'S

Oswego Starch

Is the BEST and MOST ECONOMICAL in the world.

Is perfectly PURE—free from acids and other foreign substances that injure linen.

Is STRONGER than any other—requiring much less quantity in using.

Is UNIFORM—suffens and finishes work always the same. 20tf

Kingsford's Oswego Corn Starch

Is the most delicious of all preparations for

PUDDINGS, BLANC-MANGE, CAKE, ETC

THOMAS H. RHOADS

is prepared to do

PAPER HANGING, PAINTING & GLAZING

at reasonable rates. Orders left at his residence on Lamb street, Bellefonte, Pa., will receive prompt attention. ☞ Satisfaction guaranteed. v8n12-1y

SOLOMON DERR.—Hereby gives notice to his old friends and the business community generally that he has a good team of horses, and that he is prepared at all times to deliver lumber, flour, feed, or baggage, or anything else in his line, to any part of the town or County. Everything committed to his care, will be attended to punctually. 4-28-1y.

FOR SALE.—Seven acre lot with new house, stable, and other out-buildings thereon, located midway between Bellefonte and State College. Price $2,000. Inquire on premises or address at Bellefonte, Pa. 31-tf ANGELINE McBRIDE.

RUBBER GOODS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, Belting, Packing, Hose, Boots, & Shoes, Clothing, etc. RICHARD LEVICKSON & CO., 724 Chestnut St., Phil. Agents National Rubber Co. 23-48-tf

50 Visiting Cards with your Name finely printed and 2 Parlor Pictures (Fruit and Landscape), printed in 10 colors, each, the lot sent post-paid for 25 cents. Postage stamps taken as Money. KURTZ & BROTHER, S. E cor. 5th & Chestnut sts. Philadelphia. 9-20-1y.

BELLEFONTE REPUBLICAN.

BELLEFONTE, PA.

Terms: $2.00 Per Annum in Advance

OUR TERMS
FOR SUBSCRIPTION AND ADVERTISING

The BELLEFONTE REPUBLICAN is published every WEDNESDAY MORNING, in Bellefonte, Pa., by

EDWARD T. TUTEN,

at the following rates:

One year in advance.....$2.00
If not paid for within 6 months.....$2.50
If not paid for until expiration of year $3.00

Papers discontinued to subscribers at the expiration of their terms of subscription, at the option of the publishers, unless otherwise agreed upon.

Papers will not be sent out of Centre county *unless paid for in advance.*

Special notices inserted in our local columns at 20 cents per line for each insertion, unless otherwise agreed upon, by the month, quarter or year.

Editorial Notices in our columns, 25 cts. per line for each insertion.

Marriage or Death announcements published free of charge. Obituary notices published free, subject to revision and condensation by the Editors.

Professional or Business Cards, not exceeding 5 lines this type, $8.00 per annum.

All Advertisements for a less term than three months, 20 cents per line for the first three insertions, and 5 cts. a line for each additional insertion.

SPACE OCCUPIED.	3 mos.	6 mos	1 year.
1 inch (12 lin'this type)	$ 5 00	$ 8 00	$12 00
Two inches	7 00	10 00	15 00
Three inches	10 00	15 00	20 00
Four inches	11 00	17 00	25 00
Quarter column	12 00	20 00	30 00
Half column	20 00	35 00	55 00
One column	35 00	55 00	125 00

All advertisements, whether displayed or blank lines, measured by lines of this type.

All advertisements due after the first insertion.

Job Work of every variety, such as Posters, Bill-heads, Letter-heads, Cards, Checks, Envelopes Paper-books, Programmes, Blanks, &c., &c., executed in the best style with promptness, and at the most reasonable rates.

Address all communications, relating to business, to EDWARD T. TUTEN, Proprietor.
Bellefonte Pa

Call for Volunteers.

The Governor of the State and Commander-in-Chief of the National Guards, in order to make the troops as efficient in suppressing disorder as possible, and to have the burden of performing this duty rest on the shoulders of those who can best perform the duties, has issued the following orders:

HEADQU'RS NATIONAL GUARD OF PENN'A.
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
HARRISBURG, August 17, 1877.
General Orders No. 8.

I. The National Guard of Pennsylvania being composed of men in business, which, in many cases necessarily suffers during their absence for any protracted period, thereby entailing serious loss upon themselves and hardships upon their families, and the preservation of life and property and good order requiring that a strong force should still be kept in some regions of the State until work is fully resumed, it has been decided by the Commander-in-Chief in accordance with the provisions of the ninety-second section of the act approved May 4, 1864, entitled "An act for the organization, discipline and regulation of the militia of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania," to organize two regiments, of ten companies each, by detailing from each regiment of the National Guard such officers and men only as can absent themselves from their business without serious loss, and will volunteer to serve actively for a period of three months, or during the present emergency.

FIRST. Division Commanders are, therefore, directed to report at once, by wire, all field officers who are able and willing to volunteer to be detailed for three months' duty, unless sooner relieved. From the number so reported will be selected the officers for the two regiments to be formed.

SECOND. Colonels of regiments and Commandants of unattached companies will report at once through the proper channels, all company officers of their commands who are able and willing to volunteer to serve for three months, unless sooner relieved; from which list a captain and first and second lieutenants from each regiment and from the unattached commands will be detailed for duty during the present emergency, and the officers so selected will recruit companies of eighty volunteers from the soldiers of their respective regiments and the unattached commands, which companies will be commanded by said officers, and detailed for service for three months, or during the present emergency.

II. Orders announcing the officers selected, appointing company rendezvous, and regulating recruiting, will be issued immediately upon the receipt from Division Commanders of the list herein ordered.

III. The officers who give their names to be reported must be willing to stay in the field three months, or as long as their services are needed. The Commander-in-Chief desires it particularly understood that he wishes those only to volunteer who are able to do so with the least inconvenience and able to stay until quiet is restored in every part of the State. He is satisfied of the courage and fidelity of all the officers and men of the Guard, and in making these details he is actuated solely by the desire to have the burden placed upon the good citizens of the Commonwealth by the turbulent and criminal men within its borders fall with as little loss and inconvenience to individuals and as little expense to the State as possible.

By command of Jno. F. Hartranft, Governor and Commander-in-Chief.

JAMES W. LATTA,
Adjutant-General.

HEADQU'RS NATIONAL GUARD OF PENN'A.
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
HARRISBURG, August 19, 1877.
General Orders No. 9.

I. Under the provisions of General Order No. 8, officers and men will be selected solely from the National Guard, and allotted one Captain and two Lieutenants, as far as possible, to each regimental organization now existing.

II. When the Colonels shall have been selected, they shall nominate for detail their complete staff organization, except Paymaster and Commissary, to be taken from those officers of the several regimental staffs of the Guard who may have volunteered to serve in their respective departments.

III. As soon as authority shall be given to a Captain to recruit, he shall proceed to do so from the men of the regiment from which he shall be detailed, to be selected and apportioned among the several companies in proportion to their numerical strength; the Lieutenants to be detailed from other companies than his. Should there not sufficient volunteers present themselves in accordance with this apportionment, then they may be taken generally, but all must be members of the regiment.

From the non-commissioned officers of the regiment who may volunteer, the Captain shall select the non-commissioned officers of the detailed company, rank for rank, and in case sufficint number of non-commissioned officers shall not volunteer, then the Captain shall appoint the complement of non-commissioned officers required.

The companies shall consist of five (5) Sergeants, eight (8) Corporals, two (2) musicians, and sixty-seven (67) Privates.

The men volunteering shall be subject to a medical examination by the Surgeon of the regiment, and none but men in good health and physique shall be selected. The Surgeon will reject all men under twenty-one years of age and over forty-five, and less than five feet five inches in height.

IV. As soon as the companies have been fully recruited, the Captains will forward the rolls, blanks for which will be furnished. When the men shall have been passed at the company rendezvous, they will be supplied with the necessary clothing and equipment.

V. The commandants of companies from which men volunteer are directed to permit them to take with them and retain for their full period of service, their rifle and accoutrements and each man will report to his company rendezvous so provided.

By command of Jno. F. Hartranft, Governor and Commander-in-Chief.

JAMES W. LATTA,
Adjutant-General.

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By command of Jno. F. Hartranft, Governor and Commander-in-Chief.

JAMES W. LATTA,
Adjutant-General.

Debt and Wealth of the Country.

The aggregate national, state, corporate and individual debt of the country has been computed by statisticians at over $7,000,0000,000. Six per cent interest on this sum amounts to $422,000,000, and much solicitude has been expressed in regard to the burden upon our national resources which it is supposed to indicate. The idea seems to prevail that the principal of the debt is a diminution of the national wealth, and the interest paid upon it so much taken from our earnings. But that this is a fallacy, resulting from an imperfect view of the subject, may be easily shown.

As between individuals, a man's debts are the difference between the amount of property he holds and the amount that rightfully belongs to him. A merchant with $100,000 worth of goods in his warehouse, and owing his creditors $50,000, has only $50,000 which he can call his own. If he has bought a house and lot or a farm for $10,000 and mortgaged it for $6,000, he has only $4,000 invested in the property. A manufacturer, in like manner, who borrows capital with which to erect a factory and stock it with machinery and materials, really owns no more of the whole concern than he has paid for with his own money. But in each of these cases the total value of merchandise, real estate or factory remains the same. The creditor is a part owner with his debtor, and the money he receives for interest is his share of their joint earnings. The controlling proprietor would, indeed, be richer if he were out of debt, but it would be of no advantage to the community.

Take, again, the case of a railroad which has been built with money raised partly from stock subscription and partly from the sale of bonds. The bonds and the annual interest paid on them go to diminish the stockholders' dividends, but they have no effect on the railroad's earnings, nor upon its value to the public. It is a mere question of the appropriation of profits. The bondholder agrees to take a fixed sum for his share, and let the stockholder have all the rest. Both are owners, and both are presumably benefitted.

Municipal, state and national debs are to be viewed in the same light. The debt of the city of New York, for example, was incurred for the introduction of the Croton water, the laying out of the Central Park, and for draining, paving, school houses, and numerous other public improvements. Our citizens chose to borrow money for these purposes instead of raising it by taxation, and the result is that the lenders, or their representatives, have now a lien upon the city revenues for their advances. If they were to be paid off by a tax laid now instead of years ago, the only difference would be a change of ownership from them to the tax payers. Our state debt, like that of the United States, was also a substitution of borrowing for direct taxation. We preferred to postpone the time of dividing up the cost of our civil war by calling upon a portion of our citizens to advance it, instead of all contributing pro rata, but that cost was not thereby appreciably increased nor diminished. The country at large has just the same amount of wealth in it, and would have no more if by one prodigious effort the national debt were immediately to be extinguished.—*New York Sun.*

The Mistake of the Railroad Companies.

Last week we took occasion to point out what, in our judgment, was the great mistake of the striking workingmen, and suggested what seemed to us the only practical way out of the trouble in which they find themselves. Now, we propose to be equally plain with the railroad corporations.

The great mistake the railroad management in this country have made is in presuming too much upon the people and upon those in their employ—in taking too much for granted. They have presumed too much upon their corporate power and their aggregate corporate wealth, and have pursued too much a policy of crushing opposition instead of removing it by less arbitrary means. Abraham Lincoln once said that the best thing which could be done was to plow around stumps that could not be removed, and the best thing the railroad companies can now do is to follow his advice in dealing with the great questions which the late strike has brought prominently before them. This we rejoice to observe, from an interview between President Scott and Col. Williams, of Pittsburgh, the Pennsylvania railroad company proposes to do.

There is no reason why the railroad companies and their patrons and employees should not be in perfect accord in every thing relating to the management of the one or the interests of the the others. Whatever is really for the interest of the stockholders of the railroads is for the interest of the public, whether shippers or employees, and whatever is not for the interest of the stockholders is against the public and is bad management in those entrusted with the railroad business. That is the truth in a nutshell, and because it has been suffered to exist makes it no less a truth today. Looking at the present squarely in the face the fact has been developed that the railroad corporations can no longer do as they please. The strike of last month proved that, and the lesson it teaches is that the policy to be pursued hereafter must be radically changed or our trunk lines will become speedily and hopelessly bankrupt. We are not sufficiently informed in railroad management to point out in detail where it is wrong; but it is wrong somewhere, else the stock of the leading roads in this country would not be selling at half its par value nor its greatest opposition come from the railroad employees, and the business men closest to the leading lines.

We are of those who believe that great good will come out of the recent railway trouble in this country, and that it will speedily lead to a just recognition of all the rights of all parties interested in our great system of railways, whether stockholders, shippers, or employees; that the mistakes in management and the errors in policy will be corrected and a new era of good feeling be inaugurated between carrier and producer, employer and employed.—*Blair Radical.*

What our Brethren of the Press Say.

[From the Blair Radical.]

Last week brother Tuten, of the Bellefonte REPUBLICAN, was assaulted and beaten by a man named Wagner, on account of certain strictures published. We know nothing of the facts, but believe that Mr. Tuten is a gentleman, and are satisfied that whatever criticism he may have made in the matter was right and proper.

[From the Philipsburg Journal.]

The editor of the Bellefonte REPUBLICAN, Mr. E. T. Tuten, was attacked and beaten on Thursday evening of last week in a cowardly manner, by a citizen of Bellefonte, for publishing an article copied from the Altoona *Globe*, reflecting seriously upon the conduct of a certain Bellefonter, under the initials of W. W., which Mr. Wagner took upon himself to demand personal satisfaction from Mr. Tuten. Mr. Wagner has been bound over for appearance at court for the assault.

[From the Huntingdon Journal.]

We learn from the Democratic *Watchman*, of Bellefonte, that Mr. Tuten, editor of the REPUBLICAN, of that place, was brutally assaulted one day last week by a man named W. S. Wagner. Mr. Tuten copied an article from the Altoona *Globe*, of a recent date, which Wagner thought reflected on him. This thing of every blackguard attacking editors is becoming too common, and if some of them were shot down it would have the salutary effect in deterring other bullies from trying the experiment.

[From the Clearfield County Times.]

Edward T. Tuten, editor of the Bellefonte REPUBLICAN, was cowardly assaulted in the streets of that town by a bully named Wagner, and severely hurt about the head. The cause of the trouble was the publication of an article clipped from the Altoona *Globe*, reflecting on one "W. W." from Bellefonte, who had insulted a lady on the streets of Altoona. Wagner, by his assault on Mr. Tuten, acknowledges that he is the "W. W." fellow mentioned. The quicker such fellows are put inside stone walls and behind iron bars the better for unprotected, virtuous females.

[From the Osceola Reveille.]

ANOTHER ASSAULT.—Mr. Tuten, editor of the Bellefonte REPUBLICAN, was assaulted on the street last week by a fellow who didn't want the public to know what he had been doing in Altoona. This kind of amusement is becoming painfully monotonous, and should be varied sufficiently to give every fool his share of the fun. In every well regulated printing office the editor is furnished with a brace of nickle-mounted policemen, and it is surprising to see the moral effect of these little peace-makers. We fear that Mr. Tuten has been neglecting the requirements of the age. In this county we never hear of a quill-driver getting hurt or having his eye bleared; but then, we have lots of headstones bearing the inscription, "Died in peace, while settling his little bill with an inoffensive newspaper man."

A Young Girl's Terrible Revenge.

Emptying Her Revolver into the Body of Her Tradueer.

Miss Carolina White, a young lady of seventeen, has created a sensation by shooting Wm. M. Holland, a married man, having a wife and seven children. On Monday last, shortly before dinner, Miss White called at the house of Thompson Yocum, in English River township. Mr. Yocum, being unwell, was not long at the table, and left. Just as Holland was about finishing dinner Miss White walked out to the table and presented a paper, telling him to sign it, which he refused to do, and stepped out doors, Miss White following him. In a moment the first shot was heard, and Mr. Yocum, who was first at the scene, tells us that Holland was running, passed around the evergreen, and a short distance therefrom fell perfectly lifeless. Miss White followed him with a revolver, and when Holland fell placed the muzzle close to the head and continued firing. Yocum and another man, whose name we have forgotten, attempted to get hold of her, but she quickly leveled the pistol at Yocum's assistant, telling him to stand aside or she would shoot him. This he did quickly, and the weapon was in a second lowered by Miss White and fired at the prostrate and lifeless body of Holland. When the men got hold of her the chambers of the pistol proved to be all empty. Whether the full five shots were fired is not known, as in the excitement none remembered distinctly. If all were fired, one failed to take effect. One shot grazed the face, doing no damage. One entered the temple, one over the right eye, making its way through the brain, and another to the left of the vertebræ, ranging upward to the centre of the heart, and between the fourth and fifth true ribs, lodging beneath the skin. It is thought that the ball passing through the heart was the first one fired and that the other shots taking effect were fired after he had fallen lifeless.

The cause of the act is said to be that Holland had repeatedly stated that Caroline was unchaste, and that he had had intercourse with her, which reports coming to the ears of her family Holland was interviewed and promised to sign a statement that he lied. For some time he has evaded his promise, until the girl became exasperated. She is reported to be of good character, modest and unassuming; not a whisper was ever heard against her name, except from Holland, who went to young men and told his tales.—[Sijourney (Iowa) News.

Special Correspondence.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 18, '77.

Even a cursory review of plans submitted for the solution of the Indian problem, during the past twenty years, will show that the direction of public opinion has been toward their investment with the rights and restrictions of citizenship. The folly of the old plan of attempting their government by treaties, which both parties disregarded and broke at will, was recognized long ago; and the revelations of corruption and wholesale robbery of the past quarter of a century, which have been so fruitful of Indian outbreaks and long, costly and bloody wars, have gradually undermined confidence in the rule of civilians and hastened the probable transfer of the whole business to the War Department. The "peace policy," as attempted, has been found inadequate, and it is, according to report, to be remodeled, retaining such features as have been found useful, with the addition of others suggested as necessary by past experience. The order prohibiting the sale of arms or ammunition to Indians probably indicates something of its character, to wit: All Indians to be permanently disarmed, and to be collected on reservations of such natural fertility as will insure a living to the industrious. A sufficient number of horses to properly till the land will be allowed, and no more. Government aid liberal enough to supply necessaries to their new mode of life will be recommended; but hunting as a means of livelihood will be discouraged, and so far as possible they will be deprived of both motive and means to return to their present wild life. In addition, it is supposed that military supervision in a general way will be advised, to be gradually withdrawn as they advance in their knowledge of civilized life and come to correctly appreciate their duties as citizens, rendering special rules and regulations for their government unnecessary. It now appears from General Sheridan's dispatches to the War Department, that Gibbon, notwithstanding his severe losses in men, achieved a substantial victory over the Nez Perces, and one, as he believes, that will result in their early submission to the government. No wagons or stores were lost, and the punishment of the hostiles was much more severe than our own as the attack was a complete surprise.

Matters on our Southern border are growing warlike, and it would surprise no one here to learn at any hour of armed collision. Acting Secretary of State, Seward, is represented to share the general feeling of indignation over the exploit of armed desperadoes who invaded Rio Grande City, liberated two Mexican criminals from jail, and, after wounding every one showing a disposition to interfere, recrossed the river and took refuge in the Mexican town of Camargo. Major Price at once demanded of the Mayor the return of the raiders and prisoners, and Gov. Hubbard their extradition of the Governor of the state in which Camargo is situated. Latest accounts mention the concentration of a large Mexican force at Camargo for the purpose, evidently, of protecting the invaders, and preventing their return for punishment. Raids of cattle stealers are of increasing frequency, and Gen. Ord's sincere efforts to induce the Mexican authorities to suppress these thieves, without an appeal to arms, appears to have met with only the most contemptuous manifestations of indifference. He at once asked instructions, and on the return of the President and Cabinet they will be forced to act.

The latest Spanish outrage just reported is the case of the schooner *Edward Lee*. The circumstances do not materially differ from those attending the firing upon and detention of the *Ellen Rizpah* and *Rising Sun*. Of course there is another side to each of these stories. But the feeling is becoming very prevalent, both in the case of Mexico and Spain, that a little energetic action, in the place of so much talk as to the terrible things that are going to be done, would better comport with our dignity as a nation determined that its flag shall be a guarantee of protection to every citizen whether on sea or land.

Though somewhat incredulous as to the friendly motives of General Crook in declining the mission to induce Sitting Bull to return home, and in recommending him for the place, General Terry has accepted. No money being found available to pay for the services of a civilian, it is supposed that another military officer will or has been designated to act with Terry and a representative of the Canadian government. It is hoped that Mr. Bull may not be tempted to play the role of Captain Jack and that he will stubbornly refuse to come back to us. In such a case, it is claimed that we can hold our northern neighbors to a full responsibility for his guest's good behavior toward us during his Dominion visit.

LEO.

What Economy Will Do.

There recently left this city, with his family, bound for distant Kansas, a man who was employed about four years as a fireman on the Philadelphia and Reading railroad. Last spring, when the brotherhood engineers quit work, this fireman quit also. Being satisfied in a few weeks thereafter that there was no possibility of his getting back upon that road, and not wishing to remain idle, he started for Kansas, leaving his family here, with the intention of getting him a home in that State. But from what source could this poor fireman draw funds? We shall see.

During his four years running on the railroad here he supported his family comfortably on his pay, and, by living within his necessities, saved a goodly stake besides; and his pay was not so great, while his family was larger, as the pay received by engineers, some of whom had scarcely anything saved at the time they stopped their work. Our fireman, however, had enough to pay his way to Kansas, where he finally bought an improved farm of eighty acres, with a good house and barn thereon, several acres of the land being in growing crops—a number of farm tools, and various useful and necessary articles. He paid *cash* for the property. His next step was to secure employment for the coming winter on an adjacent railroad. He then paid his fare back to Williamsport. A few days ago he again left the city with his family for his new home—still having means to pay their transportation, and freight charges on his household goods;—and all of these things came about by virtue of the savings of a railroad employee in four years' time. This man's good fortune is due to the fact that, during the four years in question, he did not squander his whole earnings in order that he might eat as costly food and wear as fine garments as his wealthy neighbors. Further comment is unnecessary. Railroad corporations are not the worst things in existence.—[Williamsport Sun.

—That subsidy door will stand open a good while if Mr. Randall succeeds in his purpose of making the waste places of the South bloom with Treasury money. No sooner has the South become assured that the Texas Pacific scheme is likely to succeed than it has begun to look around for some other nice ways to spend some of the country's entirely superfluous funds. Thus the *Memphis Avalanche* rises to say: "The policy of aiding public works is not to be applied only to railroads. The general government can wisely and constitutionally, and in aid of public policy, grant aid to the water routes as well as to the railroads." There is room for a lively play of the fancy in defining the boundaries of the scheme which this observation suggests.

—Congressman Foster, of Ohio, has a high opinion of the Administration, and a most admirable faculty of saying so in such a way that he can be understood. At a recent convention in his county he said: "I believe the Republican party of Ohio is in hopeful condition, and that it is right in sustaining the present Administration, and it is my conviction that it has to-day a larger support among the people than any Administration for forty years."

—The *Sunday Democrat*, a Catholic paper published in New York, has been urging the Catholics of New York and Brooklyn to organize and elect Mayors for both cities.

FOR YOUR DIARY.—You will no longer dread the hour for taking medicine, if you are careful to purchase Jamaica Cough Syrup when in need of such a remedy. Its pleasant taste and remarkable curative effects have secured for it the largest sale of any preparation for coughs and colds now before the public. Jamaica Vegetable Liver Pills will promote the healthy action of that organ, and should be in every home. These medicines are for sale by all druggists in Bellefonte. 9 26 1y eow

Do you Care Anything About It?

FELT'S MILLS, N. Y., Oct. 19, '76.

This is to certify that I have used Davis' Home Relief in a severe case of rheumatism. It gave me relief when nothing else would. I recommend it to all in cases of this kind.

JENNISON C. CROSS.

Davis' Home Relief has become a staple with us as a general family medicine. None sells so well. None gives such general satisfaction. It is used internally and externally for headache, neuralgia, all derangements of the bowels, and any inflammation.

SAMUEL CROSS & SON.

The use of a ten-cent sample bought of R. B. Rankin will explain fully why this medicine is so popular. The cheapest and most effectual cough medicine known is Hotch's Universal Cough Syrup. Sold by R. B. Rankin, A. T. Boggs, Milesburg, and J. V. Gray, Port Matilda. 31-4w

A Box of Glenn's Sulphur Soap, which contains three cakes and costs only sixty cents, is sufficient to supply material for at least twenty Sulphur Baths which would eradicate a whole catalogue of rheumatic and cutaneous maladies. Sold by all Druggists.

Hill's Hair & Whisker Dye, black or brown, 50 cts. 33 4w

Dr. Van Dyke's Sulphur Soap.

DR. VAN DYKE, whose life long specialty, and world-wide reputation for curing Skin Diseases, has endeavored for years to combine an EXTERNAL TREATMENT. He has accomplished this desirable result in the preparation of his compound "SULPHUR SOAP," the merits of which are spoken of by thousands; it is highly recommended to all our readers. Price 25 cts., by mail, 35 cts. a box; 3 cakes, 60 cts., by mail 75 cts. Office, 50 N. 5th st. Wholesale Depot, 400 N. 3d st., Philadelphia, Pa. Sold by Druggists. 9 27 1ycow

Dry Goods.

WE WISH TO IMPRESS
WE WISH TO IMPRESS
WE WISH TO IMPRESS
WE WISH TO IMPRESS
ON EVERYBODY'S MIND
ON EVERYBODY'S MIND
ON EVERYBODY'S MIND
ON EVERYBODY'S MIND
THAT ALL OUR PRICES
THAT ALL OUR PRICES
THAT ALL OUR PRICES
THAT ALL OUR PRICES
SUIT THE TIMES
SUIT THE TIMES
SUIT THE TIMES
SUIT THE TIMES

WE HAVE Carpets at 20 cents WE HAVE
WE HAVE Carpets at 25 cents WE HAVE
WE HAVE Carpets at 30 cents WE HAVE
WE HAVE Carpets at 35 cents WE HAVE
WE HAVE Tapestry Brussels at $1 WE HAVE
WE HAVE Tapestry Brussels at $1 WE HAVE

RAG CARPETS
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LADIES' DOLMANS
LADIES' DOLMANS
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LADIES' DOLMANS

WE HAVE Dolmans at $2 50 WE HAVE
WE HAVE Dolmans at $3 00 WE HAVE
WE HAVE Dolmans at $3 50 WE HAVE

LADIES' TRIMMED HATS
LADIES' TRIMMED HATS
LADIES' TRIMMED HATS
LADIES' TRIMMED HATS
IN THE LATEST STYLES
IN THE LATEST STYLES
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N THE LATEST STYLES

We Have Dress Goods at 8 cts We Have
We Have Dress Goods at 10 cts We Have
We Have Dress Goods at 12½ cts We Have
We Have Ladies' Shoes at $1.00 We Have
We Have Ladies' Shoes at $1.25 We Have
We Have Ladies' But'n shoes at $1.50 We Have
We Have Men's Plow shoes at $1.25 We Have

In fact, our entire stock which has just been received at prices that will well afford comparison with any others.

S. & A. LOEB.

HARDWARE AND STOVES! HARDWARE AND STOVES!

THOMAS A. HICKS & BRO.

We have a very large and complete stock of Hardware, the largest that was ever before offered by any firm to the people of this county, and are selling at the very lowest possible rates

IRON, STEEL AND NAILS, LOCKS, GLASS AND PUTTY,

Pure White Leads and Linseed Oil; Turpentines and Varnishes, all which we warrant to give satisfaction. Our Pure Lead will cover as much surface as any in the market and cannot be excelled for whiteness. **READY MIXED PAINT** put up in any quantity to suit people, from one-pound cans to one gallon cans, all ready for use. These paints we warrant to be mixed with pure lead and oil, and are free from all adulteration.

MECHANICS' TOOLS.—We pay special attention to this branch, and keep a full line of Saws, Chisels, Hammers, and Bailey's Iron Planes; **Horse Nails of all kinds,** Trace Chains, Hames, Etc. **FULL LINE OF SADDLERY OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS.** COACH WOOD WORK—Spokes, Felloes, Patent Wheels of the most improved patents; Mrs. Potts' Improved Flat Irons, cheap, convenient and durable—polished or nickel-plated. Johnston's Prepared Kalsomine; put up in 6-pound packages; easily put on, and cheaper than paper. We have all colors.

STOVES.

We have the only Reversible, Top-plate Cooking Stoves in the market. The Keystone, Susquehanna and Juniata, which we warrant to be the best Bakers and the heaviest stoves in the market, we will sell at the very lowest price and give written guarantees. Also all kinds of Ranges and other Stoves COME AND SEE OUR KEYSTON COOK STOVE; IT IS THE HANDSOMEST IN THE WORLD.

The Struggle in France.

In speaking of the pending political conflict in France, the *Tribune* says:

"In France the political situation is becoming clearer. Each day increases the dissentions of the Royalists, and demonstrates the futility of endeavoring to establish a Government in opposition to the popular will. The last resource of the anti-Republicans is to clamor for martial law, but so long as Gen. Berthaut is Minister of War, the desperate measure is not likely to be attempted. Throughout the campaign he has displayed great moderation, and restrained the Cabinet from menacing the people with threats of military intervention. While the Royalist camp is thus in a state of panic, M. Gambetta addresses the Republicans with the consciousness of approaching triumph. He declares the charge of latent Radicalism which has been harped upon by MacMahon, to be an ambiguity and a falsehood, and warns the President that when France has pronounced her will there must be either submission or resignation. He reiterates his conviction that his former estimate of 400 Republican Deputies will be exceeded, and reports recruits from districts hitherto imbued with conservatism. Being a masterly organizer, M. Gambetta is entitled to speak with authority on the general situation. He sees, no doubt, that from the first there is no middle course. Either the French people would sink back into political bondage or they would prove themselves worthy of the heritage which is now within their grasp."

—The Democratic papers of the South describe independent Democrats as the potato-bugs of politics, and express the fear that they will become as troublesome as the radical ever were. But then they can be got rid of easily. Slaughter a few of them in the way that the Chisolm family was exterminated.

A young lady of fifteen summers, who was insulted at a ball in Kempton, Lehigh county, by two men, gave one of them a sudden knock with her fist in the face, sending him sprawling on the floor, and then attacked the other, choking him severely.

EDITOR'S TABLE.

Bee Journal.

All those who would make bee keeping profitable should subscribe for the *American Bee Journal*, published monthly by Thomas G. Newman & Son, Chicago, Ill., at $2 per year. This journal gives the experience of the most noted and successful bee keepers in the country, which will be of great benefit to beginners, as well as to those who are not experts in the apiary.

Poultry Journal.

The American Poultry Journal, published by C. J. Ward, Chicago, Ill., has been received at this office. Chromo edition, $2.00 per year; plain edition $1.25 per year. This is a monthly periodical devoted to poultry, and is worth the money to every farmer or poultry fancier. There is no item of stock on a farm that is more profitable according to the investment than poultry if properly cared for; and we may say that nothing on the farm is more neglected.

Don't Put the Poor Working man Down!

This is the title of the greatest motto song ever published in America. Written and composed by Robby Newcomb. Will be sung in almost every theatre in the land. Price, 35 cents per copy. If you cannot get it from your regular Music Dealers, send to the publisher, F. W. Helmick, No. 50 West 4th St. Cincinnati, O.

CHORUS.

Let capital shake hands with labor
Let the poor have the bread that they earn,
For surely they need every penny,
Is a lesson quite easy to learn.
Remember the poor love their children,
So give them a smile, not a frown,
Live, and let live, be your motto,
Oh! don't put the poor working man down.

Harper's Magazine for September

Harper's Magazine for September is distinguished, not only by the beauty of its illustrations—of which there are nearly one hundred—and interest attaching to every article in its contents, but also by its remarkable variety—touching upon every field with which it is possible for a magazine to concern itself.

For lovers of natural scenery there are the admirably well illustrated papers on Prince Edward Island and Mount Shasta—the latter being a description by John Muir of a snow storm on the top of the mountain, especially interesting to scientific readers, while it is full of striking incident and effective pictures covering every phase of Mount Shasta scenery.

The scientific reader has also Dr. John W. Draper's exceedingly interesting paper on thermometers, with nineteen illustrations.

For those interested in art, there is Mrs. Helen S. Conant's well considered and entertaining paper on the "Domestic and Artistic Life of Titian," with seventeen effective engravings.

Potters's American Monthly

for September is out, with an array of unusually entertaining and instructive articles. It opens with the third paper on Civic and Scenic New England—Portland, the White Mountains and Lake Winnepisseogee, by Oramel S. Senter. The eighth paper on Architectural Progress—Ecclesiastical Architecture in the United States, by Rev. Dr. Blackwood, will be found to possess peculiar interest and value. Both of these papers are profusely illustrated. Following these we notice a second paper on "The Amazons of Mexico," by Elizabeth Oakes Smith. "The Spectre of Seneca Lake," by Dr. La Motte; "A Court Day in the Morlach Country," by W. W. Crane; "The Puzzle of Philosophers;" "Deerfield—Old and New;" "Quitzow—the Story of a Hermit," and "Sierra Nevada," by a topographer, are contributions specially attractive.

The editorial departments are replete with valuable matter. The Notes and Queries give us "Banquet," "Something of a Curiosity," "Strange Facts about Surnames," and "Curious Phases of Vitality." The Current Memoranda furnishes two pages on "Capital and Labor—their Rights and Wrongs," which will attract attention. Besides this the *Monthly* contains most interesting papers upon literature and art, science and mechanics, etc. Published by John E. Potter & Co., Philadelphia.

St. Nicholas for September

is brimful of youthfulness and life, and starts the youngsters off with a bound into the new school year. The first article, "Young Folks' Fun in Central Park," from the pen of Mr. Charles Barnard, sustains and adds to its exhilarating effect. George MacDonald follows with the first half of a charmingly simple story of Scottish shepherd-life. Mr. Howard Pyle, in both the text and silhouette illustrations of "Drummer Fritz and his Exploits," treats the youngsters to a rare and jolly feast of extravagant adventure; and Mr. Wm. M. F. Round introduces a lively and well-illustrated account of the reception of "An American Circus in Brittany"—the museum of fossil customs and ideas.

Professor Proctor, with the aid of diagrams and maps, tells the secrets of the "Dipper" and the appearance of the stars for the month; and the bushy-tailed favorite of the autumn woods, under the name of "Ponchy," frisks about and travels long stationary journeys, as related by Mrs. Frances M. Lathrop.

The instalment of "His Own Master," Mr. Trowbridge's serial story, is marked by rapidly deepening interest. Paul Fort, in "Peter's Rabbit-Hunt," gives a humorous view of some Russian peasant ways; and the very little folks are also supplied with their share of delights.

This admirable number of *St. Nicholas* again reveals the old Saint's love of youth and his desire to deepen its joys, instruct its enthusiasm, and widen its views.

New Advertisements.

AN ORDINANCE—To prohibit Lounging and Loafing on Street Corners, Sidewalks, Steps, etc., and to regulate and prohibit persons under Eighteen years of age from being on the streets and alleys within the limits of the borough after eight o'clock P. M.

Be it Ordained and Enacted by the Town Council of the Borough of Bellefonte, and it is hereby ordained and enacted by the authority of the same:

SECTION 1. That every person or persons who shall be found in any street or any public place within the bounds of said borough, making noise and confusion, or using obscene or profane language, or behaving in other disorderly manner or in any wise disturbing the peace and good order of the borough, or whoever may be found lounging upon door steps, cellar doors or other private property without permission or against the wish of the owner thereof, or doing injury to public or private property, or lounging on street corners, around lamp posts, on side-walks or blockading the same, on bridges, crowding in front or around churches embarrassing ingress thereto or egress therefrom, within said borough during the night time, shall be liable to arrest by any police officer or high constable of said borough, and it shall be the duty of any police officer or high constable as aforesaid to arrest every person or persons so offending, and upon conviction thereof before the Chief Burgess, or Justice of the Peace of said borough, shall pay a fine of not less than one dollar and not more than five dollars each and costs of prosecution at the discretion of the Chief Burgess or Justice of the Peace before whom tried; and in case any person or persons convicted and sentenced shall refuse or omit to pay the fine imposed and costs every such person shall be duly committed to the Lock-up of the borough, or to the common Jail of Centre county, for any length of time not exceeding twenty-four hours at the discretion of the said Chief Burgess or Justice of the Peace.

SEC. 2. That all children and youths under the age of eighteen years shall hereafter be prohibited from idling and loafing or being on any of the streets or alleys within the limits of said borough, except they be upon special errands at the command of their parents, or unless they be in the custody and care of their parents, senior members of their families, senior persons or their legal guardians, after the hour of eight o'clock P. M. Any child, youth, children or youths, so found upon the streets or alleys of said borough and within the limits thereof, otherwise than as above excepted, after the said hour of of eight o'clock P. M., shall be liable to arrest, and it shall be the duty of any police officer or high constable of said borough to arrest any child, youth, children or youths so offending, and upon conviction thereof before the Chief Burgess or a Justice of the Peace, the person or persons convicted shall be subject to like fines and penalties as prescribed in the foregoing section of this ordinance.

All ordinances or parts of ordinances inconsistent herewith are hereby repealed.

Ordained and enacted into an ordinance this Twentieth day of A. D. one thousand eight hundred and seventy-seven (1877).

APPROVED. S. S. LYON, C. B.
ISAAC MITCHELL, Clerk. 33-2t

LATEST SONGS AND MUSIC

AT

BUNNELL & AIKENS'

Music and Sewing Machine Store.

Drifting with the Tide—song and chorus	40
My Home on the Old Ohio—song and chorus	35
Do not Forget Me; or The Maid of the Mill	30
How could I Forget You, Darling!—s. & c.	30
Then You'll Remember Me	30
Somebody's Darling	25
Nobody's Darling but Mine	40
Jolly Irishman	40
The Poor Old Tramp	40
Gathering Shells from the Sea Shore—s. & c.	40
The Old Home ain't what it Used to be.	40
The Lone Rock by the Sea	30
Hear Me, Norma (Duet)	50
Must we, then, Meet as Strangers	40
Child of the Regiment	30
Eileen Allanna	40
Not Alone (sacred song)	30
When the Swallows Homeward Fly	30
Ne Plus Ultra March	30
Why Not (march)	35
Invitation (march)	50
President Hayes Polka	35
Syracuse Polka	35
Centennial Fountain Grand March	40
City Belle (polka)	35
The Contraband Schottisch	0
The Neglected Beauty (waltz)	40

Any of the above music sent by mail on receipt of marked price. Any other music, music books, Instructors, or any thing in the music line, furnished on short notice.

BUNNELL & AIKENS,
Allegheny St., BELLEFONTE, PA.

Legal Notices.

REGISTER'S NOTICE.—The following accounts have been examined and passed by me and remain filed of record in this office for the inspection of heirs, legatees, creditors and all others in any way interested, and will be presented to the Orphans Court of Centre County, on Wednesday, the 29th day of August, 1877, for confirmation and allowance:

1. The first and partial account of Josiah Neff, Executor of, &c., of John Emanert, late of Harris township, deceased.
2. The second partial account of John Rishel, Executor of, &c., of Peter Durst, late of Potter township, deceased.
3. The first and final account of Jeremiah Eyer and John G. Waite, administrators of &c., of Henry Waite, late of Half Moon township, deceased.
4. The final account of John B. Ream, guardian of William C. Reese, minor child of Margaret Reese, late of Gregg township, deceased.
5. The final account of S. J. Miller, administrator of, &c., of Theodore Miller, late of Howard borough, deceased.
6. The first and final account of Thomas B. McElroy, administrator of, &c., of Hannah Benscoter, late of Potter township, deceased.
7. The account of Daniel Zeigler, executor of &c., of Sarah Zeigler, late of Gregg township, deceased.
8. The fifth account of Josiah Neff, executor of &c., of John Neff, late of Potter township, deceased.
9. The account of Noah Weaver, administrator de bonus non of &c., of Henry Hess, late of Haines township, deceased.
10. The account of Noah Weaver, administrator of &c., of Michael Weaver, late of Haines township, deceased.
11. The account of Daniel Roush and D. C. Wilt, executors of &c., of Peter Klinefetter, Sr., late of Miles township, deceased, as filed by Daniel Roush.
12. The account of Daniel Roush, trustee appointed by the Orphans Court of Centre County to sell the real estate of Peter Klinefetter, Sr., late of Miles township, deceased.
13. The first and final account of Mary Toner, executrix of &c., of Henry Harsbarger, late of Potter township, deceased.
14. The account of Daniel Grove, administrator of &c., of John Balliot, late of Benner township, deceased.
15. The account of Joseph W. Marshall, guardian of Jane C. and Melissa E. Duffey, minor children of John and Sarah C. Duffey, late of Benner township, deceased.
16. The account of Joseph W. Marshall, trustee of Sarah C. Duffey, (now Snyder) under the will of Jane C. Knox, deceased.
17. The first and partial account of John Wilson, executor of &c., of Vincent Stevens, late of Half Moon township, deceased.
18. The account of Albert Owen, administrator of &c., of Richard Atherton, late of Philipsburg, deceased.
19. The account of P. W. Barnhart, guardian of Lemuel C. McClelland, one of the heirs of Elizabeth McClelland, late of Snow Shoe township, deceased.
20. The account of John Rishel, Esq., guardian of Daniel Kerr, Jr., a minor child of Daniel Kerr, Sr., late of Potter township, deceased.
21. The account of James H. Rankin, executor of &c., of L. D. Wasson as administrator of &c., of George E. Wasson, late of College township, deceased.

31 3t W. E. BURCHFIELD, *Register.*

COURT PROCLAMATION.

Whereas the Hon. Charles A. Mayer, President of the court of common Pleas of the 25th Judicial District, consisting of the counties of Centre, Clinton, and Clearfield, and the Honorable Samuel Frank and the Honorable John Divens, Associate Judges, in Centre county, having issued their precept, bearing date the 28th day of March A. D. 1877, to me directed for holding a court of Oyer and Terminer and General Jail Delivery and Quarter Sessions of the Peace in Bellefonte, for the county of Centre, and to commence on the 4th Monday of August next, being the 27th day of August, 1877, and to continue one week.

Notice is hereby given to the Coroner, Justices of the Peace, Aldermen and Constables of said county of Centre, that they be then and there in their proper persons, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of said day, with their records, inquisitions, examinations, and their own remembrances, to do those things which to their office appertains to be done, and those who are bound in recognizances to prosecute against the prisoners that are or shall be in the jail of Centre county, be then and there to prosecute against them as shall be just.

Given under my hand, at Bellefonte, the 19th day of July, in the year of our Lord, 1877, and in the one hundred and first year of the Independence of the United States.

31 3t LEVI MUNSON, Sheriff.

Fine Teas.

For sale by JAMES WELCH, Sole Agent for Centre Co.

What SAMPLE TEA is.

Every Cargo of Tea, on arriving in this country, is Sampled by the Importer to the extent of from 1,000 to 5,000 pounds, which teas, being out of the original packages, become useless to the Importer after the cargo is sold. *We contract for these Teas at Cost of Importation*, (including "Sample Packages,") which are then thoroughly classified and packed by our New York House. **Our Teas at 40c and 50c a pound**

Equal in every respect those retailed elsewhere for Double the Money

At a saving of three profits to the Consumer.

Thomas Chute & Co.

No. 131 WATER St.,
NEW YORK.

We guarantee Every package.

JAMES WELCH, Sole Agent for Centre Co., Bellefonte, Pa.

New and Thrilling! MILLIONS HAGER FOR IT!! 3000 Agents wanted for the **CROSS AND THE CRESCENT** By the eminent L. P. BROCKETT. Unfolds the strange Social, Political and Religious peculiarities and history of the Russians and Turks; cause of the war, mighty interests at stake; Biographies of Rulers, etc. Richly Illustrated. For terms address quickly, HUBBARD BROS. Pubs., 733 Sansom St., Phila., Pa. 32 4w

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5 cts apiece, or 50 cts per dozen.

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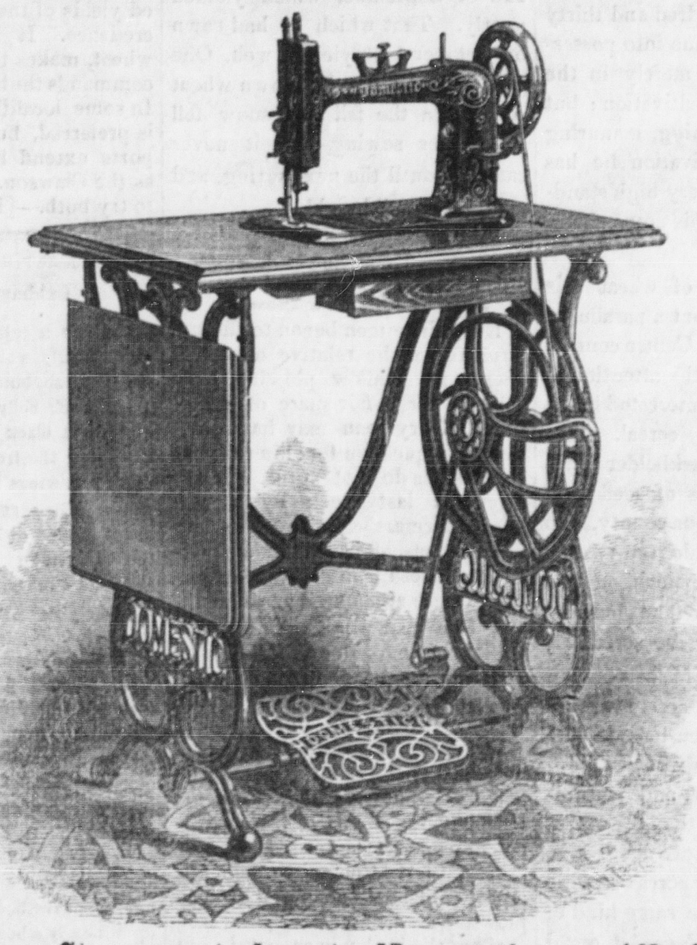

Call at the New Store, next door to Newman's, on Alleghany Street.

REMEMBER the Sewing Machine Store where you can have a choice from the largest stock and variety of Machines this side of New York City.

THE NEW DOMESTIC—Still ahead.	THE HOWE—$30.
" ST. JOHN—Latest out.	" WEED—$30.
" DAVIS—With vertical feed.	" REMINGTON—$30.
" NEW AMERICAN—For $30.	" WHITNEY—At $30.
" SINGER—$30.	" WHITE—At $30.

Old Machines repaired or taken in part payment for new ones. Work guaranteed. Second-hand machines of all makes, in good order, at from $5 to $20 each. Parts, Attachments, Needles, Needle Cases, Four-wheeled Castors, and Oil, for all machines. Mair's Plating Machine $2.50. Barbour's Best Linen Thread. Williamantic Spool Cotton, and John English's Best Hand Sewing Needles on hand.

☞By sending 50 cts. to the above parties, one doz. Assorted Needles for any Machine will be sent by return mail.

A LARGE DISCOUNT TO CASH BUYERS.

ADDRESS **BUNNELL & AIKENS,**
BELLEFONTE, PA.
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Miscellaneous.

SNOW SHOE
CAMP MEETING
will commence (d. v.) on
Saturday, Aug. 25, '77
and hold over Sabbath, 2nd September.

Excursion Tickets

will be issued by the BELLEFONTE & SNOW SHOE R. R. CO. during the camp.

☞Special Excursion Trains will be run each Sabbath of the meeting

Several ministers are expected from the East who will preach the Word.

☞The singing will be Congregational.

☞A very cordial and general invitation is hereby extended, to all those who love the Lord, to come to camp to labor for the glory of the Master in the saving of souls.

For further particulars please to communicate with J. A. ALDRED,
Pastor in charge,
31 3t Moshannon, Centre County, Pa.

VEGETINE. REV. J. P. LUDLOW WRITES:
178 Baltic Street, Brooklyn, N. Y., Nov. 14, '74.
H. R. STEVENS, Esq. Dear Sir,—From personal benefit received by its use, as well as from personal knowledge of those whose cures there by have seemed almost miraculous, I can most heartily and sincerely recommend the VEGETINE for the complaints which it is claimed to cure. JAMES P. LUDLOW,
Late Pastor Calvary Baptist church, Sacramento, Ohio. 32 4t

VEGETINE
IS PREPARED BY
H. R. STEVENS, Boston, Mass. For Sale by all Druggists.

25 ELEGANT CARDS, No two alike. With name, 10 cts., post paid. HUSTED & Co., Nassau, N. Y. 32-4t

New Advertisements.

FURTHER
KNOCK--DOWNS!
IN OUR PRICES.

To prepare for Fall Purchases we are daily making reductions in prices of our very large stock of goods, and confidently claim that in all goods in our line we are selling at prices very much lower than the same class of goods have ever been offered for before in this place.

A very complete line of Pocket-books at all prices, ranging from 5 cts to $4.

Autograph Albums of Morocco and Russia leather, of new and elegant styles—all the rage now.

Photograph Albums—prices reduced one-half.

Photograph and Picture Frames, all kinds and prices.

Splints from 5 to 30 cts per bunch.

Fancy box Paper and Envelopes, the largest and finest assortment on hand and to arrive, from 15 cents to $1 per box.

Motto Frames with & without gilt lining

Croquet Sets—another lot of the famous 97c sets.

Jewelry—an elegant assortment at cost to close out the lot.

Spectacles and Eye Glasses at cost.

Pocket Knives & Razors in great variety.

Perforated Board at 9 cents per sheet.

Zephyrs of all grades and colors.

Paper Collars—button hole lined—5c a box.

Envelopes 5c per pack.

Note Paper 5, 7, and 10c a quire. Gold Pens and Pencils in great variety. Wall Paper at cost, to close out the lot. Shawl Straps 20 cts. each.

NOTIONS

at surprisingly low prices. 280 pins in one paper for 2 cts. Shoe Laces 5c per doz. 2 cakes Toilet Soap for 5c. Shirt Buttons 5c per gross. 2 bolts Tape for 5c. Mourning Pins 5c. Children's Round Combs 5c. Pocket, Redding and Back Combs very low.

Call soon next door to Post-office.

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PIANOS ORGANS Magnificent Brass Bound $650. Rosewood Pianos only $175; must be sold. Fine Rosewood Upright Pianos little used cost $800, only $125. Parlor Organs, 2 stops, $45, 9 stops $65, 12 stops only $75. Nearly new 4 Set Reed 12 Stop Sub Bass and Coupler Organ $55, cost over $350. Lowest prices ever offered sent on 15 days test trial. You ask, why I offer so cheap? I answer, Hard Times. 1000 employees must have work. Result of war commenced on me by the Monopolists. Battle raging. Particulars free. Address, DANIEL F. BEATTY, Washington, New Jersey.

ONLY FIVE DOLLARS FOR AN ACRE!

Of the best Land in AMERICA, near the Great Union Pacific Railroad.

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SECURE IT NOW!!!

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WITH A COLD IS ALWAYS DANGEROUS
USE
WELLS' Carbolic Tablets,

a sure remedy for Coughs, and all diseases of the Throat, Lungs, Chest and Mucus Membrane.

PUT UP ONLY IN BLUE BOXES.
SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.
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SELLERS' LIVER PILLS

Sellers' Liver Pills have stood for Thirty years, a Standard Remedy for the cure of Liver Complaints, Costiveness, Sick Headache, and all Derangements of the Liver.

"Sellers' Vermifuge, the great Worm Destroyer," expelled 600 large, live worms from a child, 2 years old. Wm. Server, St. Louis, Mo. Price each 25c. If your druggist don't keep them, send for them. E. E. SELLERS & CO., Prop'r, Pittsburgh, Pa.

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BELLEFONTE REPUBLICAN.

BELLEFONTE, PA.

Terms: $2.00 Per Annum in Advance

Farm, Garden & Household.

Model Farm in Pennsvalley.

As the crop of wheat in Centre county will not average over eight bushels to the acre this year, it will be an object of interest to those who are "short" to know the mode of farming by those who are "long." The discrepancy between the crops of farmers in the same neighborhood is truly marvelous, and especially is this the case in Pennsvalley. A visit to the farm of Felix Burkholder, Centre Hill, Potter township, develops the fact that he, although not conspicuous in agricultural circles, is one of our model farmers.

Mr. Burkholder came from Lebanon county many years ago, a miller, and followed his trade several years in this county. Seventeen years ago he purchased the farm on which he now resides, containing one hundred and thirty acres. When he came into possession the farm was merely in the ordinary state of cultivation; but by his system of liming, manuring and thorough cultivation he has brought it up to a very high standard, as the yield of his crops abundantly testify.

This production of wheat this year is almost without a parallel in any other locality in Centre county, which is attracting the attention of farmers and others interested in the cultivation of this cereal. Two years ago Mr. Burkholder purchased three bushels of seed from his brother in Lebanon county, who named it the "Washington Glass," and the product of which, on two acres, was seventy-four bushels. The product of twelve acres this year, one and a half bushels having been drilled to the acre, averages over thirty-three bushels to the acre. The wheat is six rowed, nonbearded, stiff straw and matures about six days later than the Fultz. One remarkable feature about it is, that there were four acres of "Ohio wheat" sown on the same kind of ground, the same day—1st or 2d of September, 1876—which was weak in the straw, thin on the ground, and of feeble growth, also being attacked by the "fly." The "Washington Glass" took a vigorous growth from the start, stooled prolifiically and not a single stalk is known to have been affected with the "fly," although it was grown in the same field. Mr. Burkholder's other crops are as much of a success as his wheat. Every thing about his premises denotes thrift.

Mrs. Burkholder, an aged lady of over three score years and ten, looks after the horticultural department, an examination of which denotes the same thrift that is developed in the farming.

It may not be out of place to remark that there is a difference of opinion as to the proper name for the wheat raised by Mr. Burkholder. It has been designated as the Clawson or Clawson Hybrid, but all admit that it is very fine in quality and full developed grain. The price for seed is $2.50 per bushel at the farm.

Wheat.

The following item is from the proceedings of the Experimental Farm Club. As this is the season for sowing wheat, it will be of more than ordinary interest to farmers. It will be seen that the Fultz and Clawson are the two leading and most profitable varieties. This is the case in Chester county and also in Centre county, but the Clawson has only been introduced on a few farms.

Alex. Hodgson said on land that he owns near Richmond, Va., he had raised from twenty to thirty bushels of wheat per acre from the use of the black pea as a fertilizer. On a farm that two years ago was so poor that it would not produce five bushels of wheat to the acre, he had plowed under a growth of green peas, had applied two hundred pounds of bone to the acre and grew from twenty to thirty bushels of wheat. He therefore considered that green peas was the most efficacious fertilizer that they could use in the South. The kind of pea used is the Black or Cow Pea.

The question was then asked what kind of wheat had done the best in the neighborhoods.

Mr. J. C. Carter gave the result of experiments he had tried during the year past on the following varieties. One eighth of an acre of each kind was sown.

	POUNDS
Fultz wheat	268½
Fultz Hybrid	224
Clawson	260½
Grecian White	69½
Brittanny	188½
Jennings	251
Old White Chaff Mediterranean	208
Gold Dust	240

Wm. N. Rutherford said that the flour of Clawson wheat was very much superior to Fultz. Tried it at two different mills and found this to be the case in both instances. In regard to the time of sowing, he had sown some on the 22d of September which yielded poorly. That which he had sown on October 14th yielded well. One gentleman present had sown wheat so late in the fall that snow fell soon after sowing, and it never came up until the next spring, and made a splendid yield.

Farm Notes.

Deep and Shallow Plowing.

Ever since men began to discuss farm topics the relative merits of deep and shallow plowing have come in for a fair share of attention. Every man may have settled this question for himself, but conclusions do not agree. It was discussed last week by a well known farmers' club, and a variety of opinions, all based upon observation of results in practical experience, were announced and defended. One man would plow a clover lea four inches deep; if followed by barley an inch deeper; and then for wheat, an inch deeper still, making six inches the deepest. Another experimented in corn, plowing separate strips three and a half, five and seven inches deep, respectively. The result was—no perceptible difference in the crops gathered from the three pieces. Another had barley injured by deep plowing, as, where the plow run shallow the barley was good, but where it went deep the crop was a failure. As many instances were adduced to prove that deep plowing was best, and the discussion was closed with a suggestion that each member make actual tests by plowing the same field in strips of different depths, and continuing the test for several years, carefully noting results. If the question be put to all the farmers of the country, the same differences of opinion would result, though with the most intelligent, deep plowing would carry "by a large majority." Yet an invariable depth for all crops and conditions will not succeed, and the proper depth for the different crops and soils is a question well worthy of experiment. How many of our readers have ever tested this matter for themselves? Have you not, almost invariably, plowed about the same depth for all crops, governed by the condition of the ground, mainly? And whatever opinion you have formed on the subject, is based more upon vague recollections of results arising from accidental work, than upon any well conducted tests you have made. The main object of all teaching is to awaken thought—to induce men to investigate for themselves. This ought to be the prime object of every agricultural journal, and the amount of good it accomplishes is measured more by its success here, than by the mere knowledge it imparts. This is why we so frequently urge the value of experimental tests. They cannot be conducted without mental activity, and without this there can be no substantial progress.

Farmers' Clubs.

This subject hitches right on to the foregoing. In no other way can experiments be conducted so beneficially as under the direction of a live club. We would much rather pin our faith upon the results obtained by say a dozen wide awake farmers, on a dozen different farms, all investigating the same subject, than those obtained under unnatural conditions by scientific men merely. Here is a field hitherto but little occupied by these clubs. Generally they are satisfied to meet and exchange views, simply, and at the end of the year but little has been accomplished towards solving the many important problems relating to soil and culture. It ought to be a leading object of these clubs to settle some of the questions which have been discussed from time immemorial, almost. A dozen men experimenting upon the same thing, in the same way, and at the same time, and closely comparing results, can reach conclusions more nearly correct than one man, unaided, could. Co-operation here is as advantageous as in buying and selling. Wide awake, intelligent farmers in every neighborhood should form clubs with this object in view.

The Wheat Crop.

The generous yield and good prices of wheat this year will no doubt influence farmers to extra efforts in putting in the crop this fall. Therefore we would warn them, in the start, not to overreach themselves. That is, not to attempt to put in more than can be well put in. An acre well manured and cultivated is better than two acres half done. Take it one year with another, and it is only the best cultivation that succeeds with wheat. A fortunate year like the present is an exception. We have the most favorable reports of the Clawson and Fultz varieties from many localities. Some reported yields of the former are beyond credence. It is a beatiful white wheat, makes the best of flour and commands the best prices in market. In some localities the Fultz wheat is preferred, but as far as our reports extend it is not as popular as the Clawson. It would be well to try both.—[Practical Farmer.

Correspondence Practical Farmer.]

Cabbage—Enemies.

Cabbage is injured by the larvæ of a small, nearly white butterfly, known as the Potherb butterfly. This butterfly has a black body and white wings, except slight black markings at the base and along the front edge and tip; and the hind wings are lemon yellow beneath. The eggs of this insect are laid about the last of May or first of June on the underside of the leaves of cruciferous plants, cabbage among the rest. In a week or ten days these hatch out into small grub caterpillars, that attain their growth in three or four weeks, or more, when they are from an inch to an inch and a half long. They eat indiscriminately any part of the leaf. When they have completed their growth they quit the plant and seek shelter under some object that lies slightly above the ground. To this they fasten their hinder extremities with a few silken threads, and then fasten a lock of silk under the forepart of the body that will hold them up in nearly a horizontal position. Here the pupa is formed and the transformation completed. They remain in this stage ten or twelve days, when the perfect insect appears. These lay eggs for a second brood, which advance through the various changes to the pupa state during the fall, and in this condition they hybernate till the next spring. By placing boards a couple of inches above the ground among the plants infested with this insect, they will seek them as hiding places, and may be very easily destroyed by hand.

The most injurious insect to growing cabbage of which I have any personal knowledge is the Rape butterfly. This is an English species that was introduced into Canada about 1856 or 1857. It was but a short time till it appeared to be perfectly naturalized and at home on this continent.

This butterfly resembles the one described above in size and its general color, except that there are various distinct black markings in the form of spots and splotches on the wings. The larvæ is one to one and a half inches long, of a pale green color, finely dotted with black, and a yellow line down the back, and a row of yellow dots along each side. The larvæ eats its way directly into the head of the cabbage, and eats cylindrical passages in various directions through the head, leaving these passages more or less filled with its disgusting excrement. The eggs are laid on the surface of the leaf, only one or two in a place. They seek some sheltered spot to pass through their transformation, and glue themselves to the surface of any substance on which they may be located. They spin no cocoons but the larvæ skin becomes a puparium.

There are two broods of this insect each year, and some seasons and in some localities they become very numerous. They have proved very injurious to cruciferous plants, at times almost ruining the cabbage crop. Various remedies have been tried—some which have proved successful. Hot water—just below the boiling point—poured on the plant will generally destroy the caterpillars without injuring the plant. Buckwheat flour sprinkled on the plants infested by them, has been found a successful remedy. Wheat bran is also said to be equally efficient. Whether the larvæ becomes entangled by the gluten, or whether the flour fills up the stigmata, or breathing holes, and so suffocates the insects we are not able to say, but it is perhaps enough to say that the remedy is a successful one. Chickens, if permitted to run among the plants, will often catch and devour great numbers of both larvæ and butterflies.

There is still another insect, the Southern Cabbage Butterfly, that resembles in its general outlines and natural history the species described above. It is seldom seen in the Northern States, but in the South it often appears in great numbers, and proves exceedingly injurious. It is, perhaps, more to be dreaded where the surrounding conditions are favorable than either of the others named. A united and persistent war should be waged against these enemies wherever they make their appearance.

L. J. Templin.

[One or two broods of chickens, under two months' old, are the most effective destroyer of this pest, and should at all times have the range of our gardens. —Ed. Republican.]

Lime Your Wheat Stubble.

We hope that every one of our readers whose farm needs lime—and whose farm does not?—had several hundred bushels of it hauled last winter and deposited close to, it not in a corner of, his wheat field, and that this lime is now thoroughly slacked to powder. We hope that he is thus prepared, for the time of applying it is at hand. Farmers who do not know why a process is performed, think that any time will do, and, accordingly, we find some of them in the spring putting their lime on their ploughed corn ground. Then they harrow it in as though they feared it would not bury itself. Others spread it over their grass land; others again put it on just before seeding their wheat land. But if you want to get the largest returns for your money and labor spread your lime on your wheat stubble.

Plants, like animals, find one kind of food to suit them better than another. To put flesh on a steer he must have that food which makes for beef. To get fast growing and heavy crops, they too must have the food adapted to them, and unless you know what that food is, you waste your money in buying unsuitable and useless manures.

Plants, unlike animals, cannot go in search of their food. They can take that only which is more immediately round their roots. If they cannot digest what you place there, they will starve in the midst of apparent plenty. When then you want to get the best crop for its cost, you will make sure to provide for it that which it *must* have, and apply that promptly, so as not to lay out of your capital larger than possible.

Sometimes animals are classified after the kind of food which suits them best—as carnivorous, herbivorous, etc. So with plants. Wheat delights in potash, and some good farmers with great advantage give it what is sold by the ton as German potash salts. What may be called in potash plant. Clover, on the contrary, likes lime, and you need not go to Germany, but merely to the nearest lime-kiln to find its favorite mineral food. Give lime then to the young clover, which will, we hope, despite the drouth, peer up thickly among your wheat stubble.

Again, when we hear a farmer, who feeds neither grain nor oil cake to his cattle, say that his stable manure is good enough for all of his crops, we are reminded of the quack doctor, who proclaims his "panacea" as a cure-all for the ills of humanity. Fits, fever, consumption, gout, dropsy, cancer and cholera, are all cured by the same wonderful "panacea." You, very properly, despise and denounce such a charlatan. Yet, is he any worse than the quack-farmer who insists and publishes that such stable manure is a "panacea" which will enrich his land for all crops? Let it not be forgotten that corn, oats, barley, potatoes, wheat, clover and timothy differ from each other as much as do the above diseases; and we may say, that as each of the latter demand a different medicine, so does each of the crops demand a different kind of manure. Let quack-farmers take warning.

To you who would be successful farmers, we say again, learn what are the special manures required in each case and apply them. You know what clover requires, therefore make a beginning and *lime your wheat stubble!*

Fattening Pigs.

There are but few farmers who can tell how much per pound their pork costs them to produce, or can even approximate in giving the amount of profit realized from their porkers. Necessarily, the pigs do not cost the farmer as much per pound, to get them in good marketable condition, as it would cost to produce on but a small lot of land, for there is always much offal matter, such as over-ripe fruits or vegetables, which would be wasted if it was not for the ready appetite of the porkers. Besides this, where they can have a good range, the cost of keeping the pigs in good thriving, growing condition during the summer months is merely nominal, for they are very fond of clover, which is one of the very best summer foods for pigs, in connection with a moderate supply of grain food. The moderate exercise, too, is beneficial in developing the growing pigs and in keeping them sound and healthy. When it is thought desirable to keep the pigs penned up in their styes during the whole or part of the summer, we have always found it a most excellent plan to supply them daily with fresh cut grass. By having a small patch of red clover near the house or barn, it does not take long to mow enough for your entire lot of porkers. When fed to pigs it should be cut before it gets large, heavy and woody, for if left 'till it becomes so and then fed, the pigs will waste much. By keeping the piece cut off, you will at all times have a supply of fine, short and good clover for your pigs, which they will eat up clean if too much is not given to them.

Our experience has proved to us that it is a paying plan to give the pigs some grain food while pasturing, for it induces a more rapid growth and development, and they are always in far better condition when put up into the fattening pens to be fatted for butchering. Some farmers omit to do this, but we think they will find it to pay well to adopt the plan of feeding a moderate quantity of grain food during the summer, especially during the latter part of it, than if fed during the fall and early winter. We would not by any means advocate keeping them very fat during the summer months, for the extreme heat of the weather, supplemented by the unusual heat in the body produced by excessive use of grain food, would have a bad influence on the animal and either cause debility or effectually prevent the feeder from realizing what he should from his pig stock.

By giving grain food all through the summer, in connection with green food, when the porkers are put up to be fatted, they will not be liable to be injured by having grain as their principal food, which is often apt to result otherwise if a sudden change is made.

We believe that cracked corn fed dry, in connection with a rich slop made from corn one-third and oats two-thirds ground together, is the very best food for producing plenty of pork of most excellant quality. With just such food as this we are in the habit of fixing up our porkers for the fall fairs, and always can do so in a very short time with this food. Of course we always give them plenty of it, and we believe that the secret of profit in feeding animals intended for slaughter consists in feeding high—in giving regularly all the animals can stand till they are slaughtered.

Agricultural Education in Europe.

The following is from the last half-yearly report upon the position of the schools of Agriculture in the Austro-Hungarian Empire. The number of schools has increased within the last twelve months from 70 to 76, and that they now comprise an Institute of Agriculture and Sylviculture; thirteen schools of the second class, including nine of Agriculture, three of Forestry, and one of Viticulture; fifty-six schools of the third class, four for giving lessons in brewing and distilling, and two for the culture of flax. Three of these establishments, viz., the Higher School of Agriculture at Vienna, the Orological Institute at Klosterneuberg, and the School of Horticulture at Limberg belong to the state, and are under the authority of the Minister of Agriculture. Twenty-three are subsidized by the provinces in which they are founded, two are the property of the communes in which they are situated, thirty-seven belong to agricultural societies, and five have been established by private individuals. There are no less than fifty-nine schools which receive resident pupils, and it is probable that in the course of a year or so the others will follow their example, as parents manifest a decided preference for those establishments in which their sons are subject to a certain amount of discipline and supervision. At the beginning of last year there were 2,035 pupils inscribed in the seventy schools then existing, 1,246 of whom attended the schools of the third class, 622 those of the second, and 167 those of the first. In the course of the year 18 students of first class, 156 of the second, and 467 of the third completed their agricultural education, while the amount expended upon the different establishments was £57,758, of which £11,740 was devoted to the institute for higher education. The whole of the expenses for this latter establishment are provided by the state, but in the agricultural schools of the second and third class about half of the cost is borne by the districts in which they are situated. A considerable sum is also set apart for the encouragement of breeders of cattle and sheep, and for prizes at the agricultural shows, of which there were last year no less than 159 throughout Austria and Hungary.

Scabby Legs in Poultry.

The unsightly disease which affects the legs of fowls, causing them to swell and become distorted, is due to a mite, a small insect which is similar in appearance to that which causes scab in sheep. It is roundish oval and semi-transparent, about one eight-hundredth of an inch in length, appearing, when magnified 400 diameters, about half an inch long. If the scales from the leg of a deceased fowl are beneath the microscope, a number of these mites may be found between them. Beneath the scales there are spongy, scabby growths, in which the eggs and pupæ of the mites are to be seen in great numbers. The pupæ is very similar in shape to the mature mites, but are very much smaller, appearing, when viewed with the above mentioned power, about one-tenth of an inch in length. The disease being a similar character to the scab in sheep or the mange in dogs and cattle, and it may be cured by the same treatment. We have cured fowls of the disease before accurately knowing the cause, by applying to the legs a mixture of lard with one-twentieth part of carbolic acid. This should be applied with a stiff brush, such as one of those sold with a bottle of mucilage. A very small painter's "sash tool" would answer the purpose, but something must be used by which the medicated grease can be applied thoroughly to the crevices between the scales. A mixture of equal parts of lard, or sweet oil and kerosene will be equally as effective as the carbolic acid mixture. It is probable that lard or oil alone would be effective, but the kerosene more easily penetrates between the scales, and the carbolic acid is sure death to the parasites. The remedy being so simple, it will be inexcusable if this disagreeable affection is suffered to remain in a flock; while, however, one fowl is troubled with it, it will certainly spread, as the mites will burrow beneath the scales of the other fowls. If precautions were generally used the parasite could soon be exterminated. It should be made a disqualification at poultry shows, for fowls to be affected with scabby legs or feet in any degree whatever, for we know that several poultry yards are not free from this disease, and whenever affected fowls are sent out the disease goes with them.—[American Agriculturist.

Good Report—Sound Advice.

The wheat harvest, nearly all of which is safely housed in this portion of the county, will be an abundant one. The yield is reported to be in excess of that of several years past. The number of acres exceeds that of last year by one-third. Last week Mr. Joseph Spencer harvested two acres from which he is certain to thrash 60 bushels, a yield of 30 bushels to the acre. A farmer near here, name forgotten, thrashed 12 dozen last week from which he measured 10 bushels of wheat. Almost within the borough limits of Clearfield two thousand bushels of wheat will be gathered. In every portion of the county the increase is noticed, and we may confidently expect the present crop to be sufficient for all home consumption until the crop of '78 is ready for market. A car load of flour a week, shipped from outside, has been the average during the past three months. All this can be saved to the pockets of the farmers if they but let lumber alone and utilize the land already cleared. While many farmers have become conscious of this fact, there are many acres of rich, tillable land that has not been made sufficiently profitable to pay the taxes. We hope the experience of farmers this year will be sufficient to stir them up to greater efforts next year. The result of this year can be nothing but gratifying.—[Clearfield Times.

Household Recipes.

Cucumbers and Onions.—Slice a layer of cucumbers and lay them in a deep dish, sprinkle with salt and pepper Now slice a layer of onions, season them the same, then another layer of cucumbers, and so on till the dish is full; then add vinegar. This makes a nice relish for dinner.

Pickling Cabbage.—Take half a dozen of small red beets, boil, and when cold chop up fine with a hash-knife. Take one large head of cabbage, chop up the same way, mix all together, add salt and black pepper to your taste, a half teaspoonful cayenne pepper, pack in a crock, cover with good vinegar, and it will keep for months.

Grape Wine.—To one gallon of well-bruised grapes add one gallon of water; let them stand one week without slicing, (a butter tub will answer the purpose, providing it has been well scalded and cleaned;) then draw off the liquor; to every gallon of wine add three pounds of sugar; put it in a cask, but do not close it at the bung until it has done hissing; after it has been closed let it stand two months, when it will draw off clear and fine; keep it in a cool, dry cellar, with the cork down.

Frosted Currants.—Use only fine, even, large bunches, dipping them, one at a time, into the white of an egg, beaten to a very stiff froth; drain till nearly dry, and roll lightly in powdered sugar. Repeat this two or three times, then lay upon white paper to dry. They are very ornamental for jelly used as a garnish. Plumbs and grapes are beautiful done in the same way.

Green Corn Pudding.—Twelve ears of corn grated, two quarts of milk, four well beaten eggs, one teacup and a half

BELLEFONTE REPUBLICAN

BY EDWARD T. TUTEN.

Lodge Directory.

Bellefonte Council, No. 270, O. U. A. M. meets every Tuesday evening, at 7 o'clock, in Bush's Arcade.

Bellefonte Lodge, No. 190, K. of P., meets every Friday evening, at their hall, in Meek's Building, opposite the Bush House.

Centre Lodge, No. 183, I. O. O. F., meets every Thursday evening, at the Odd Fellow's hall. Degree meetings first Saturday of each month.

Bellefonte Encampment, No. 72, I. O. O. F., meets at the Odd Fellow's hall on the second and fourth Mondays of every month.

Bellefonte Lodge, No. 268, F. & A. M., meets on Tuesday evening, at 7 o'clock, on or before each full moon, in Masonic Lodge, Bush's Arcade.

The Centennial Temperance Club, of the U. S., meets every Monday evening in Bush's Arcade.

Pennsvalley Lodge, No. 275, I. O. O. F., meets every Saturday evening at Pine Grove Mills.

Lick Run Lodge, No. 311, I. O. O. F., meets every Saturday evening at Howard.

Centre Hall Lodge, No. 895, I. O. O. F., meets every Saturday evening in the Odd Fellow's Hall.

The Milesburg Centennial Temperance Club, meets every Friday evening.

Millheim Council, No. 309, O. U. A. M., meets every Saturday at 7 o'clock P. M., in their Council Room, Wilt's building.

Bellefonte Chapter, 241, R. A. M., meets on Thursday night preceding the second Friday of each month, in Masonic Lodge.

Constans Commandery, No. 33, K. T., meets the second Friday evening of each month, in Masonic Lodge.

Bellefonte and County.

——Friday and Saturday evenings, August 24th and 25th, Baptist festival, in Bush's Arcade.

——Col. P. Benner Wilson has been at Saratoga the past few weeks for the recuperation of his health.

——Travelers should always be provided with a bottle of Asiatic Relief; to be prepared for sickness is the best way to prevent it.

——The grand Niagara excursion will positively come off September 4th. All who can should avail themselves of this fine opportunity to visit the Falls.

——Mr. Wilbur F. Reeder, attorney at law, who has been on a visit to his home and friends in Catawissa, returned to Bellefonte last Monday.

——Major George Hale, of Major-General Beaver's staff, a son of Judge Hale, is now on a visit to his old home in Bellefonte. Major Hale is looking hale and hearty. He is greeted with a cordial welcome by all his old acquaintances.

——Last week, in speaking of the entertainment to be given to-morrow night by the Wallace Sisters, we erroneously stated that reserved seats would be charged extra. The price of admission is fifty cents to all parts of the house.

——B. O. Deininger, associate editor of the Millheim *Journal*, called upon us last Monday. He seemed full of business, and just dodged in and dodged out again, in a hurry. Call again, brother of the quill, our latch string is always out.

——The Altoona *Tribune* says: The late strike has thrown Mr. D. S. Dunham, formerly of this city, once more to the surface. Howard, Centre county, has him bad this time, and he writes to the Bellefonte *Watchman* on the definition of communism.

——The ladies of the Baptist society of Bellefonte will hold a festival in the empty room in Bush's Arcade, next Friday and Saturday evenings, the proceeds to be devoted to the benefit of the church. It is hoped that the good people of the town and vicinity will tender them a liberal patronage.

——Professor C. Alfred Smith, M. S., an old graduate of the Pennsylvania State College and a former instructor in the department of chemistry, expects to return at the beginning of the next session as Professor of Chemistry and Physics. We have no doubt that the Professor will receive a hearty welcome to his old field of labor, and judging by his success heretofore, we feel confident that the services he will render his "Alma Mater" in his new relation to it will tell on those who receive instruction from him.

——Mr. W. F. Reynolds is erecting a new house on Lamb street just below the Episcopal church which, when done, will be given to that society as a parsonage. This society has lately called a pastor, who seems to be giving the very best satisfaction. The church on last Sabbath was crowded to its utmost capacity to hear the new man, and all who heard him were delighted with him. We congratulate the society upon its good fortune, and hope it will be the beginning of an era of prosperity such as it has never enjoyed before.

——The New Bloomfield *Intelligencer* has received a "professional" call from a swindling doctor. He drove a magnificent turn-out, represented that he was from Germany, and affected his marvelous cures by the aid of a small chain, the links of which were manufactured from equal parts of copper and zinc, and was to be worn around the body, and one around the leg, above the knee. Near Hunter's Hill, within a radius of two and one-half miles, he victimized the farmers to the amount of $73, by his promises and palaver. Look out for the scoundrel.

——A Biela dispatch says the defeat at Plevna has altered the whole plan of the campaign for this year. The Russians have virtually abandoned the expectation of pressing the war successfully across the Balkans. It will suffice them if, during the three months still available for fighting, they can sweep Bulgaria, north of the Balkans, clear of the Turkish armies. But let the Turks and Russians change the plan of their campaigns as often as they will, it will make no difference to the large grocery house of Sechler & Co., in the Bush House block. We have just received a special dispatch from them that they will continue the campaign against high prices and adulterated goods on the old plan, viz., to sell the best in the market, at prices which defy competition. They want all to understand that they keep none but first quality of goods. If any one wants adulterated spices and tea that has been steeped once, then dried over again, they must go to other places, for that kind of goods are not kept at this house.

TRAMPS.—The authorities of a number of counties are enforcing the act passed by our Legislature, May 8, 1876, which provides that any constable or police officer may, on notice by an inhabitant, or on his own view, arrest any vagrant, and take him before any committing magistrate. The magistrate may commit him for a term not less than thirty days and not exceeding six months, "to labor upon any country farm or upon the roads and highways of any city, township or borough, or in any house of correction, poor house, work house or common jail, or to the supervisors or street commissioners and overseers of the poor of the respective county, city, borough or township wherein such persons shall be found." Here are powers which, if exercised, are ample to clear every township in the county of tramps. "All persons going about from door to door, or placing themselves in streets, highways, or other roads to beg or gather alms, and all other persons wandering about and begging, who have no fixed place of residence in the township, ward or borough," are declared to be vagrants for all purposes of the act. There is no necessity to wait till some robbery or other outrage is committed by these peripatetic pests; they may be arrested on sight, wherever found. Neither is it necessary to send those arrested to the county seat; they may be put to work on the public highways where they are taken, and thus made to be of service to the community off which they seek to live. It will be found that wherever these arrests are made the occasions for making them grow less and less. —*Huntingdon Journal.*

The Massachusetts authorities have had a number of detectives accompanying the tramps of that state, who report that nearly all tramps are thieves, who will not work if work is offered, that they travel as "tramps" to hide their real calling. Our citizens, especially those in isolated places, should keep a sharp lookout for pretended tramps, and insist on the proper authorities doing their duty in the matter.

——General James A. Beaver, of Bellefonte, and James Kelley, Esq., of Pittsburgh, have each made a liberal donation to the Pennsylvania State College, the General giving thirteen and Mr. Kelley fifteen hundred dollars. This is not the first instance in which these gentlemen have shown their liberality by assisting the College, not only with their money, but by using their time and influence in its favor. General Beaver is President of the Board of Trustees and chairman of the executive committee of the College, and in the faithful discharge of his duties as such, spends much time and not a little money, traveling, as he does, altogether at his own expense. Mr. Kelley is the oldest member of the Board of Trustees, and, although a very aged man, is quite active in looking after the interests of the College. These donations have been made in order to assist the institution in perfecting its water supply, which is rapidly approaching completion.

——D. H. Hastings, Esq., of the firm of Bush, Yocum & Hastings, has purchased a new unfinished house on east Linn street, between the residences of Mr. Harry Hicks and Edward T. Tuten. It was built by W. V. Hughes a little over a year ago. The lot is sixty-six feet wide and two hundred feet deep. Mr. Hughes intends to finish the house immediately, and when done it will be one of the finest houses on that street of fine residences. We suppose that this move of Daniel's implies that he is about to get married and settle down for life. We wish him abundant success and unbounded happiness, and that numerous little Daniels may grow up to be a comfort to him in his declining years.

——We regret to learn that the car wrecked at Milesburg, belonging to the Walker Bro's., green grocers of this place, will have to be repaired at their own expense. It is stated that this car was broken on account of the engineer not moving the first section of his train out of the way quick enough for the hind section to pass onto the depot siding, and a collision was the result. These young men are just starting in business at this place, and can ill afford to stand the loss of this mishap. Justice would seem to demand that the railroad company should be held responsible for such gross carelessness, or that they should be compelled to employ engineers who understand their business.

——Last week Mr. J. E Colvin, of Schellsburg, Pa., was in town with a horse which was stolen from him some time last June by Stewart Walker, the thief now in jail here for the theft of Senator Peale's mare. Walker brought the horse to Bellefonte and sold it to Isaac Lose, who afterwards traded it to a man living in Buffalo, New York, and it was in the latter place that Mr. Colvin found it. He was here to prove his property and take it home. The horse was valued at from $400 to $500.

——Go to the Baptist festival next Friday and Saturday evenings.

——Asiatic Relief is the best remedy for cramp, colic, diarrhœa and all other diseases of that nature.

LOST OR STOLEN—On the 16th inst., a black dog, medium size, a few white hairs under his neck. Had on a steel chain collar, with slide lock; comes at the call of "Pen." Any person giving information that will lead to his recovery will be thankfully received and liberally rewarded. Address Willie E. Hartsock, Buffalo Run, Centre Co., Pa.

——Mr. Edward Plotts, the great Star parlor organ man, dropped in to see us last Monday. Mr. Plotts is well known to a great many of our people. Last year he visited us for the first time, and sold hundreds of the celebrated Star parlor organs all over the county. He is a gentleman and a scholar, and makes friends wherever he goes. We are always glad to see him, and hope he will never visit our town without giving us a call.

——Our Hublersburg correspondent sends us the following from that place:

—Camp meeting was largely attended by Hublersburgers last Sunday. Judge Divens had his splendid dinner stolen, and he remarked that he "was a little disorganized by it."

—Mr. Ed. Decker arrived from Bellevue, Ohio, last week. He speaks well of the place, and advises some of our young men to take Mr. Greeley's advice and "go west."

AGRICULTURAL MEETING.—Farmers and all those interested in agricultural pursuits are invited to a meeting to be held at the Court House, in Bellefonte, on Monday of the August court, when Prof. John Hamilton, of State College, will address the society and explain the object of the State Board of Agriculture, of which he is a member. The time is fast approaching for holding our county exhibition. It is to be hoped every farmer will feel it to his interest to be present.

——Mr Maynard, formerly editor of the Lock Haven *Enterprise*, is stopping at the Bush House. His business here is to write up the institutions and industries of Centre county, to be published in book form. The work is about half completed, and when done will be a very interesting book, and should be in every family in the county, and all others who have wandered away, but still retain an interest in their old home. Mr. Maynard has been engaged in similar work before, and is a versatile, interesting writer.

——List of Grand and Traverse Jurors for August court:

GRAND.

College - P. Shultz, Wm. Grove.
Boggs—Em. Shroyer, J. Poorman, Jr.
Curtin—C. Singer.
Miles—Jos. K. Weber.
Potter—John Harper.
Huston—R. Robmen, Jr., H. G. Cronister.
Ferguson—John Musser.
Bellefonte—Wm. Tripple, F. Steinbecker, J. D. Lieb.
Rush—J. Williamson, W. Miller.
Patton—D. Behres.
Liberty—J. W. James.
Harris—Jacob Condo.
Spring—Jno. Woods, P. N. Bernhart, D. Klepper.
Howard—B. Lauth, S. T. Kline.
Snowshoe—J. Walker.

TRAVERSE.

Spring—J. M. Furey, S. Miller, Jas. Brooks.
Gregg—W. Heckman, W. W. Neos.
Walker—E. S. Berkstresser, M. Shafer, Jesse Swartz, G. Lutz.
Liberty—O. Fowler, A. Hoobler, H. C. Holter.
Howard—W. P. Wakler, J. M'Elwaine, J. Haines.
Boggs—J. Hubler, P. W. Barnhart, J. Kitchen, J. B. M'Cutchion, B. Snyder.
Philipsburg—G. F. Hoop, J. Mayer.
Worth—A. P. Stears, J. Marks.
Patton—W. I. Thompson, C. Hartsock, H. Pennington.
Penn—Andrew Stover, Thos. Frank, C. Held.
Bellefonte—S. F. Foster, S. Harper.
Potter—Jacob Wagner, M. W. Goheen.
Unionville—S. B. Bathurst.
Milesburg—D. Boileau, A. Moore, W. Wilkey.
Snowshoe—A. Whitman.
Haines—D. L. Brown, J. F. Kramer.
Taylor—W. Merryman.
Ferguson—R. Krider, B. F. Homan.
Curtin—J. P. Dehass.
Benner—W. Ishler, J. Henderson.
Miles—T. R Zeigler.

——The following card is being printed to be sent out to the members of the Veteran Club of Centre county. As it seems to be a matter that will interest almost everybody, and as it explains itself, we produce it entire, without further comment:

August, 1877.

DEAR SIR:—The FOURTH annual meeting of the "Veteran Club of Centre County" will be held in "Butler's Grove," one-fourth mile east of Howard Station, on Saturday, September 8, 1877, exercises to begin at eleven o'clock A. M. As heretofore, the meeting will be in the nature of a "*basket picnic*"—but no one should stay away because of his inability to provide for himself by reason of distance or for any other cause. Yourself, family and friends are invited to be present and participate in the social enjoyments of the day. A suitable address will be delivered, "*Roll Call*" will be held, and other pleasant and interesting exercises will take place. Hon. John F. Hartranft, Governor of Pennsylvania, Gen. A. E. Burnside, late commander of the Ninth Army Corps, and other distinguished guests have been invited.

The Pennsylvania railroad, with its accustomed liberality, will doubtless furnish tickets at excursion rates, and it is expected to have the cars stop immediately opposite the pic-nic ground. The train, whether run as a special or not, will probably depart from and arrive at the various stations about the same time as the regular train—fare from Bellefonte for round trip about fifty cents. An effort will be made to secure a special train on the Tyrone & Clearfield road for the benefit of parties living on that road who desire to attend. If successful, the fact can be ascertained at the ticket offices on said road.

Please inform all soldiers in your neighborhood of the meeting, and urge them to come whether they have received one of these cards or not. We are anxious to enroll all who are entitled to join the Club. The object of our organization is to perpetuate the military history of its members, a purpose which should appeal to the heart of every true soldier. Let no one neglect this opportunity of once again spending a day with his former comrades.

A cordial invitation is also extended to our civilian friends, and especially to the ladies. For the moral and material aid extended by our friends at home while we were in the field we are grateful, and we are glad to have an opportunity of expressing that gratitude. Come one, come all, and by your presence assist in inculcating another lesson of patriotism—a sentiment which, the events of the past month admonish us, must be cherished by every lover of his country, by every adherent of law and order.

On behalf of the Executive Committee,

JAMES A. BEAVER, *President.*
D. S. KELLER, *Secretary.*

——A correspondent from Curtin township sends the following of date July 30. We received it too late for the issue of August 1, and since then it has been overlooked. We hope our correspondent will pardon our neglect and write again, when we will see that his article receives earlier attention:

CURTIN TOWNSHIP, July 30, 1877.

EDITOR REPUBLICAN.—Harvest being over, we have a "vacation" before seeding time, during which we go huckleberrying and those who hunger and thirst after the "wild deer" go hunting—of course. It is out of season, but there is no law to be reached that will protect our game. Several parties went out last winter during the time there was a crust on the snow and with dogs murdered them by the dozen. A young man attempted to bring them to justice and had witnesses before the grand jury that saw the parties cut the deer's throats, that helped carry the deer to camp, &c.; yet they ignored the bill, and as a reward for his labors added "prosecution to pay the costs." The young man "stuck," and as he left he cast a look at Justice who holds the balance in her hand, and exclaimed, "That thing is blind as a bat." I do not wish to convey the idea that there are many who violate law and order in our township, but only a few, and I think if they could write their names they would not do it.

I see there is a local in the *Watchman* about "a farmer from Curtin township, who took a load of new potatoes to the Lock Haven market, on being told that they were selling for 25 cents. He thought he had struck a big streak of luck when he asked 40 cents per bushel, and sold his whole load at that price in less than twenty minutes. When he discovered afterwards that they were worth 25 cents per peck and were in demand at that, he concluded he had been sold lower than the potatoes, &c." I do not contradict this statement. 'Tis true. Did I say he was one of the deer men? All the Lock Haveners call him the 40 cent man, which all will admit is not dear. I would say without fear of successful contradiction that he is the only "40 cent man" in our township.

On last Friday, during the severe thunder storm, the lightning struck a stack of wheat belonging to J. P. Lucas, which contained over one hundred and fifty dozen. The electric fluid divided into three courses after entering the stack, setting it on fire from the top to the bottom, which was composed of old logs, which also became on fire. Carpenters and others working at Daley's barn, together with some other persons, amounting in all to about twenty, tore the stack down, amid flames and stifling smoke, in fifteen minutes time, using several barrels of water. Several other stacks and other property would certainly have been destroyed had not this been done.

The crops harvested and others to be gathered are very good. Fruit will be a failure.

MORE ANON.

SNOW SHOE, PA., Aug. 13, 1877.

EDITOR REPUBLICAN.—Locals now are scarce, weather warm, business improving and the coal trade looking up. Preparations are being made for our camp-meeting to commence Saturday next. The camp ground is being put in condition, cottages repaired, &c. Notwithstanding the hard times a large attendance is promised from a distance.

We expect to have a company of "bold soger boys" organized here within a few days. A meeting was called for the purpose in the depot school house, Capt. John I. Gilliland in the chair and Lieut. C. P. Stoneroad Secretary. The chairman briefly stated the object of the meeting, assuring his hearers that the organization was not for any particular purpose, but to be raised and equipped (if possible), and governed as are all other militia companies throughout the state. The secretary then presented a form for enlistments, and in less than no time had thirty-three names. The "bloody" 51st volunteers was well represented by Captain J. Gilliland, Lieuts. Stoneroad and Gunsallis, Corporal Jesse Lucas, Drummer James Whittaker and others. As the members of this company (if independent) are all excellent shots, as a name we would suggest the "Gilliland Sharpshooters." The meeting adjourned to meet Saturday evening next.

"Cheap goods" is the cry hereabouts. Messrs. May & Loeb are closing out their stock at auction. A large crowd was in attendance Friday and Saturday evenings, and from the way the goods were *piled out* we are safe in saying that Snow Shoe wasn't dead broke just before the auction. Blackberries are plenty, the market being overstocked at five cents per quart. Thus far chestnuts promise to be unusually plenty.

Col. Shortlidge and family, of your town, paid us a visit Saturday evening, remaining over Sunday. The Colonel left Monday morning, no doubt fully satisfied that Ed. Nolan knows how to keep a hotel. OCCASIONAL.

THE LOOT OF THE MOB.—Detectives at Pittsburgh are actively engaged in recovering the goods stolen from the looted cars and depot of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. The property forms a singular collection, embracing boots and shoes, an immense wood carving, cushions, mattresses, spittoons, framed time-cards, an encyclopedia, forty barrels of flour—each minus a baking or two—a tierce and twelve barrels of lard, three hundred hams, kegs and barrels of whisky and high wines, glassware, hardware, shovels and picks, bales of wool, a complete Jersey wagon, leather, rope, bundles and barrels of leaf tobacco, block-tin, beeswax, oatmeal, boxes of footwear, lamp chimneys, coffee mills, gas stoves, parlor car furniture, sewing machines, carpets, oil-cloths, muslin, ready-made clothing, yarn, harnesses, whips, flags and the like. Seven Saratoga trunks full of clothing were found in one house, and eleven barrels of flour in another. Eye witnesses of the riot tell of auctions where circular saws three feet in diameter sold for fifty cents, and a car load of sewing machines brought from one dollar down to ten cents apiece.

——On Tuesday of last week the Executive Committee of the Centre County Pomona Grange of the Patrons of Husbandry visited the Pennsylvania State College for the purpose of ascertaining what they could do towards securing, for their order, the benefits of that institution. After spending a few moments in the President's office they were shown through the building by Professor Grabouskie, who took great pleasure in entertaining the guests by an exhibition of all the interesting apparatus in the various departments. This finished, the delegation repaired to the President's house, where an elegant dinner awaited their arrival. The first part of the afternoon was spent in visiting the President's vineyard, and the two farms with their buildings, after which the Committee spent some time in learning further particulars concerning the management of the college and the plans for improvement. The Committee started for home about four o'clock, and it is said were highly delighted to find the institution in such good working order. We believe that if all parties seeking information concerning educational matters were to visit the State College and see its facilities and management, they would be convinced at once that it is doing a good work and deserves their patronage.

THE TRAMP AS A RIOTER.—The part which professional tramps took in the recent disturbances shows that they deserve no pity from peaceable and industrious people, and no mercy from the authorities. Not only did they everywhere turn up as rioters, but while the disturbances were pending in this city they were never more numerous. It was no unusual occurrence for three or four of these wandering vagabonds to present themselves of a morning at the doors of our citizens begging for something to eat, while at the same time they were ripe to pply the torch to their dwellings, and plunder them amid the consequent confusion and excitement. If there is any law for these vagrant outcasts it should be enforced against them with the utmost rigor, for they are becoming a dangerous nuisance, and unless summarily dealt with may become formidable to society. As long as our citizens feed these human pests, so long will they maintain an existence in this neighborhood. Offer work in place of food, and tho professional tramp will give this city a wide berth. We are glad to know that our efficient police force is doing what it can to mitigate the nuisance.—*Altoona Tribune.*

RECEIPT FOR KILLING YOUR TOWN.—Is the heading of an article that is going the rounds of the press. Now as our town is not yet ready for the slaughter, we give room for it, so that if there should be any tendency to fall into habits that might prove destructive, you may know where the danger lies and prove the adage that being "forewarned is to be forearmed:"

1. Put up no more buildings than you can occupy yourselves.

2. If you should have an empty building to rent demand three times its value.

3. Look sour at every newcomer, and give the cold shoulder to every mechanic who desires to come among you.

4. Go abroad for your goods and your wares. By no means purchase from your own merchants and manufacturers even at the same price or less.

5. Don't contribute one cent for the cause of religion or education.

Finally, put a thorough finish to your work by killing your local paper, refusing to subscribe for or advertise in it, so that persons at a distance will know that any business is being done in your town, or they may want to come and settle among you, or buy something from you, and that would put you to extra trouble.

——The excursion from Sunbury, Lock Haven and Williamsport, which was to have come off on the 31st of July, but which was postponed on account of the strike, will start Tuesday, September 4, for Watkins and Havana Glens, Seneca Lake and Niagara Falls. The fare for the round trip is put at the low figure of, from Sunbury $8.00, Lock Haven $7.75, Williamsport $7.00. Tickets are good to return any time within ten days. This offers an opportunity such as seldom occurs to make a trip which will include a visit to some of the greatest wonders on the American continent. This trip can be made, including board, for about twenty dollars.

——Mr. George O. Boal, the young elocutionist, will give a reading in the Court House on Tuesday the 26th inst. Mr. Boal has been urged to do this by his numerous friends here. He has a talent in this direction, and since his last reading here has greatly improved. He will no doubt have a crowded house as he deserves.

——We learn from the Millheim *Journal* that Levi A. Miller, our former townsman, has met with the good luck to "strike ile." It is said that he owns a one-fourth interest in a fifty barrel oil well at Elk City. The well has been sunk recently. We are glad to hear that Levi is in luck.

——Only 49 cents for the best family medicine in the world; "Asiatic Relief," the great pain eradicator

——If people will eat cucumbers they should have Asiatic Relief handy.

——Trains have commenced to run regular on the Lewisburg, Centre and Spruce Creek Railroad. Trains from the east will arrive at Coburn at 1 o'clock P. M and reach Spring Mills at 2.10. Returning, arrive at Coburn at 1.45 and reach Lewisburg at 5.45.

MURDER WILL OUT.—A few years ago "August Flower" was discovered to be a certain cure for dyspepsia and liver complaint, a few thin dyspeptics made known to their friends how easily and quickly they had been cured by its use. The great merit of Green's August Flower became heralded through the country by one sufferer to another, until, without advertising, its sale has become immense. Druggists in every town in the United States are selling it. No person suffering with sour stomach, sick headache, costiveness, palpitation of the heart, indigestion, low spirits, etc., can take three doses without relief. Go to your druggist, F. Potts Green, or J. Zellers & Son, and get a bottle for 75 cents. Sample bottles 10 cents.

21-eowtf

Eclectic Magazine.

For its steel engraving the *Eclectic* for September contains a fine portrait of the famous musical composer, Richard Wagner. Accompanying this in the letter-press is an admirable analytical and biographical article on Wagner and his music, by the Rev. H. R. Haweis, one of the most competent of living musical critics.

In the other literary contents are, "Drifting Light Waves," by Richard a Proctor; "Round the World in a Yacht," by Thomas Brassey; "German Schools," by Walter Perry; "An Apology for Idlers;" "Life and Times of Thomas Becket," by James Anthony Froude; "My Peculiarity," a poem; "The Story of the Prism;" and many other equally interesting and instructive papers, stories, poems, etc.

Published by E. R. Pelton, 25 Bond street, New York, at $5 per year; single number 45 cents.

Many Who are Suffering

from the effects of the warm weather and are debilitated, are advised by physicians to take moderate amounts of whiskey two or three times during the day. In a little while those who adopt this advice frequently increase the number of "drinks" and in time become confirmed inebriates. A beverage which will not create thirst for intoxicating liquors, and which is intended especially for the benefit of debilitated persons, whether at home or abroad, is Dr. Schenck's Sea Weed Tonic. Containing the juices of many medicinal herbs, this preparation does not create an appetite for the intoxicating cup. The nourishing and the life-supporting properties of many valuable natural productions contained in it and well known to medical men have a most strengthening influence. A single bottle of the Tonic will demonstrate its valuable qualities. For debility arising from sickness, over exertion, or from any cause whatever, a wineglassful of Sea Weed Tonic taken after meals will strengthen the stomach and create an appetite for wholesome food. To all who are about leaving their homes, we desire to say that the excellent effects of Dr. Schenck's seasonable remedies, Sea Weed Tonic, and Mandrake Pills, are particularly evident when taken by those who are injuriously effected by a change of water and diet. No person should leave home without taking a supply of these safeguards along. For sale by all druggists.

DIED.

KILDAY—At his residence in Nittany Valley, July 24, Mr. Hiram Kilday, aged 61 years, 11 months and 12 days. He was a worthy member of the M. E. church for 33 years. His end was peace. A.

Announcement.

We are authorized to announce the name of CLEMENT DALE, Esq., as a candidate for District Attorney.

Bellefonte Markets.

BELLEFONTE, August 22, 1877.

The volume of business in mercantile circles is still limited and the boxes in the streets receive more attention than usual at this season of the year.

GRAIN—The demand for wheat is good but the supply is limited. Farmers are disposed to hold for future prices.

CORN—The offerings of corn are not equal to the demand in this locality, and buyers are looking westward for supplies.

OATS—The oats crop is yielding abundantly and prices are lower. This cereal promises to be a drug in our market.

RYE—Very little rye offering.

POTATOES—Potatoes are retailing at thirty cents per bushel.

APPLES—Apples are scarce and sell at seventy-five cents per bushel.

PEACHES—The market has been well supplied with Delaware peaches during the week. Prices took a wide range from $1.20 to 50 cents per basket—the latter figure to work off stock likely to spoil.

SEED—In clover nothing doing. Timothy is worth $1.00 to $1.25 according to quality. (In Philadelphia the price ranges for timothy from $1.20 to $1.80 per bushel of forty-five pounds).

QUOTATIONS.

White Wheat per bushel	$1 30
Red wheat	1 30
Rye per bushel	60
Corn, cob	56
Corn, shelled	56
Oats	25
Clover seed	5 00
Flour, retail per barrel	9.00
Flour, wholesale	8.00

HAY AND STRAW.

Hay choice timothy per ton	$15 00
Hay Mixed per ton	12.00
Long rye straw, bundled per ton	10 00
Short straw per ton	6.00@8 00

PLASTER.

Cayuga, ground, per ton	9 00
Nova Scotia, ground, per ton	10 00

Provision Market.

Corrected Weekly by Valentines & Co.

Apples, dried, per pound	6
Cherries, dried, per pound	
Beans, per quart	12
Fresh Butter, per pound	20
Chickens, per piece	20
Cheese, per pound	16
Hams, per pound	15
Bacon	10
Lard, per pound	9
Eggs, per doz	10
Tallow, per pound	7
Potatoes, per bushel	30
Dried Beef	20
Wilson's Pressed Beef, per lb	25
Canned Tomatoes, per can	16
Lemons, per doz	50
Delaware Peaches, per basket	

Philadelphia Stock Market.

Quotations of WHITE, POWELL & Co., Bankers and Brokers, 42 South Third Street.

PHILADELPHIA, August 18, 1877.

	BID.	ASKED.
U. S. 1881, c	112¼	112⅝
" " c '65, J. and J	107	107⅛
" " " '67, " "	109¼	109¾
" " " '68, " "	111¾	112
" 10-40 coupon	112¾	113
" Pacific 6's, cy	124⅝	125
New 5 s, Reg. 1881	109¾	110
" " c, 1881	110	110¾
" 4½ Reg. 1891	107⅝	108
" " c, 1891	108¾	109
Gold	105¼	105⅝
Silver	100	100
Pennsylvania	26¾	26⅞
Reading	13¾	13⅞
Philadelphia and Erie	7	9
Lehigh Navigation	18⅝	18¾
" Valley	33¾	34
United R. R. of J	127	128
Pittsburg, T. & Buffalo R.R	6¾	7
Northern Central	12	15
Central Transportation	27	27¾
Nesquehoning	45	46
North Pennsylvania	38	40
C. & A. Mortgages 6's '89	110¾	111

of sugar; mix and bake in a buttered dish; bake three hours. Sweet corn should be used.

BETTER THAN WINE.—From the vines when fully ripe pick the grapes, bruise carefully with the hands until every berry is broken. Express the juice, strain, bring to a boil, skimming clean; strain again and seal when hot with cork and wax in bottles. This will be found to be one of the most palatable drinks for summer, and for sick folks. Will hurt no one nor intoxicate. The older the thicker and better. Try it.

SAVING CURRANTS AND GOOSEBERRIES.—A lady gives in the N. Y. *Times*, the following methods:

1st. DRIED CURRANTS.—Lay them on earthen plates, sprinkle over them a little white sugar—say a dessert spoonful to a dining plate of thinly spread fruit—dry (perfectly) in a well-tempered oven; but, as drying currants is a slow process, after one day in the oven they may stand near the stove or in the sun until perfectly dry. Black English currants dry well in the same way without sugar, and make an excellent substitute for the imported currants and raisins in mince pies.

2d. TO KEEP CURRANTS FRESH FOR TWO OR THREE MONTHS.—In many places in Germany currant bushes are trimmed up with only one stalk into a regular tree shape. As soon as the currants are ripe—not dead ripe—they take nice straw and make little straw stacks over the bushes they wish to preserve, tying the straw at the top in a pointed shape to shed water, and not having the stack so thick as to exclude the air. If you cannot get the straw, take old clothes and tie over the bushes, drawing it close around the bottom. Last October I picked delicious currants from my bushes, merely protecting them in the latter way. Many will inevitably fall before October, but it is such a luxury to have this refreshing fruit as the season advances that one willingly bears with the loss of a small portion of it.

3d. GOOSEBERRIES AND OTHER MARMALADES.—Picking the fruit clean, cook thoroughly, and pass through a seive; add equal weights of sugar and water, so that when the marmalade has been cooked for an hour and is cold it will spread as thinly as honey. Anything, from hot cakes to cold bread, comes well recommended to the plate when conscientiously decorated with a nice coat of marmalade.

Healthy Poultry.

A correspondent of the "Germantown Telegraph" says:

"The papers are full of poultry and their diseases and how to cure them of roup, croup, measels, gapes, cholera, etc. I have kept fowls for forty years. I have lost perhaps one chicken or fowl for each year—not more than that. I keep the pure Black Spanish. I get about two hundred eggs from each hen per year. I keep two or three half-breeds for setting, as the Spanish rarely set. I feed them corn, wheat, cornmeal, shorts and milk, and let them have all the range they want. Never had a case of the disease mentioned, nor am I troubled any way, only feeding them morning and evening. I give plenty of water from the well, but my hens will not drink pure water when there is any manure water to be found. I give two wheelbarrow loads of manure, put in the orchard or garden in two piles daily, and they scratch them until they are level. I do not keep more than twenty or thirty in a house 10x14 in the winter, and about half that number in summer. My fowls are never sick, and they lay all the time except in moulting. I give them all the feed they want, and they are constant feeders of grass when they can get it."

The Czar is reported to be much troubled by the conflict now going on between two antagonistic parties in his own camp. General Ignatieff is the leader of the extreme party, and favors a progressive policy, including the taking of Constantinople. Prince Gortschakoff is a moderate, and wishes the war confined to the original proclamation, the securing to Christians fair treatment on the part of Turkey. Just now they are in conflict as to the policy to be pursued toward Bulgaria and Servia. It is necessary to cross Servian territory to take the Turks in flank, and the Servians demand independence as a condition of consent. To grant independence to Servia is to do the same to Bulgaria, and this is more than the Russians wish. Yet Ignatieff and his party are for anything to crush Turkey, while Gortschakoff holds back. Divided counsels may account for some of the military failures.

Miscellaneous Cards.

STABLISHED 1853. ESTABLISHED 1853.

F. P. GREEN

DRUGGIST.

BUSH HOUSE BUILDING, BELLEFONTE

Keeps constantly on hand, or orders on short notice, a full assortment of everything usually kept in a first-class Drug Store. Particular attention given to preparing Physicians prescriptions, and family recipes. v6n1-1y.

J. H. MORRISON,

GENERAL INSURANCE AGENT,

BELLEFONTE, PA.

Representing a number of the Best and Safest Companies. Horses insured against Theft, Death or Accident.

Office in the Conrad House with DAVID W. FORTNEY, Esq. v9n1f

Coal, Lime, &c.

WM. SHORTLIDGE BOND VALENTINE

COAL COAL
COAL COAL
COAL COAL
COAL COAL

Shortlidge & Co.,

BELLEFONTE, PA.

COAL UNDER ROOF,

FROM THE

WILKESBARRE BALTIMORE COAL CO'S MINES,

prepared expressly for family use.

BEST COAL

IN MARKET.

Also, SHAMOKIN ANTHRACITE COAL.

LIME LIME
LIME LIME
LIME LIME
LIME LIME

LIME!

WOOD or COAL BURNT.

CHALLENGES COMPETITION AS TO

QUALITY.

POWDER POWDER
POWDER POWDER
POWDER POWDER
POWDER POWDER

Agents for the sale of

DUPONT'S

POWDER.

RIFLE, SPORTING and BLASTING POWDER constantly on hand, which is sold in large or small quantities.

FUSE FUSE FUSE
FUSE FUSE FUSE
FUSE FUSE FUSE
FUSE FUSE FUSE

FUSE:

BEST COTTON, HEMP, AND TAPE FUSE FOR BLASTING.

FIRE BRICK AND GROUND FIRE CLAY,

All of which are being sold at the very

Lowest Prices.

CONSUMERS OF AND DEALERS IN THE ABOVE ARTICLES ARE SOLICITED TO GIVE US A CALL!

Office and Yard near South End of Old Eagle Valley Railroad Depot.

v9n34-tf

Bush House.

IMPORTANT TO TRAVELERS!

—THE—

BUSH HOUSE!

BELLEFONTE, PA.

has been recently thoroughly Renovated and Repaired, and under the management of the New Proprietor, MR. F. D. McCOLLUM, formerly of Pittsburgh, is First-Class in All its Appointments.

SPECIAL INDUCEMENTS

Are offered to those in attendance at COURT, and others remaining in town for a few days at a time.

The Largest and most Superbly Designed Hotel in Central Pennsylvania.

ALL MODERN CONVENIENCES. GO TRY THE BUSH HOUSE.

F. D. McCOLLUM, Proprietor.

Hardware.

HARDWARE!

JAMES HARRIS & CO.

ARE SELLING VERY LOW

REAPER SECTIONS AND REPAIRS,

And all kinds of Farming Tools,

RAKES FORKS, SCYTHES, CRADLES, SPROUT'S HAY FORKS,

ROPE BLOCKS, ETC., ETC.,

As well as all kinds of HARDWARE, to meet all demands in this line. 25

Hotels.

RAIL ROAD HOUSE

Corner Front and Pine Street,

PHILIPSBURG, CENTRE CO. PA.

ROBERT LOYD, Propr.

The best of Liquors and Segars constantly on hand. The table is well supplied with the best the market affords. v4n25-1y

MERCHANTS HOTEL,

CUMMINGS & MAUGLE,

FOURTH ST.

A FEW DOORS ABOVE MARKET,

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

The accomodations at the "Merchants" are first class and prices moderate. 6-9-tf

Shaving Saloons.

M. S. GRAHAM, Fashionable Barber, in Basement of the Conrad House Bellefonte Pa. The best of Razors, sharp and keen, always on hand. He guarantees a SHAVE without either pulling or pain. Perfumery Hair Oil Hair Restoratives, &c., constantly on hand. WARM AND COLD BATHS. 5-1-tf

WM. MILLS,

FASHIONABLE BARBER AND HAIR DRESSER.

Pleasant rooms and experienced workmen, Felty's new building, High Street, Bellefonte, Pa 5-29-1y

Agents wanted $50 to $200 PER MONTH

—A New, Clear and Concise—

UNIVERSAL HISTORY,

Commencing with the earliest periods, closing March, 1877. 3 volumes of the World's great, Grand History in one. ANCIENT, MIDDLE AGES, and MODERN, including history of Centennial Exhibition, inauguration of President Hayes, and Turkish Difficulties. A book of thrilling interest and universal need. Sells faster than any other. Beautiful illustrations, low prices, quick sales, extra terms, circulars free. Address J. C. McCURDY & CO., Philadelphia, Pa.; Cincinnati, O.; Chicago, Ill.; St. Louis, Mo. 27 13t

$777 is not easily earned in these times, but it can be made in three months by any one of either sex, in any part of the country, who is willing to work steadily at the employment which we furnish. $66 dollars per week in your own town. You need not be away from home over night. You can give your whole time to the work, or only your spare moments. It costs nothing to try the business. Terms and $5 Outfit free. Address at once, H. HALLETT & Co., Portland, Maine. 9-8-1y

PAINTERS.

DOAK & LONBERGER,

Painters, Paper Hangers and Kalsominers, will attend promptly to all orders in their line of business, addressed to them by mail or left at the REPUBLICAN office. 9 28 1y

W. L. FOULK, Agent Pennsylvania, Ohio & Western Press Association, is hereby appointed the sole and only authorized agent for THE BELLEFONTE REPUBLICAN, for Pittsburgh, Allegheny and vicinity—this to hold good for six months, or farther extended.

Bellefonte, April 16, 1877.

PATENTS

F. A. Lehmann, Solicitor of Patents, Washington, D. C. No Patent No Pay. Send for Circular. 9 16 1y

EMPLOYMENT WANTED.—William Holabaugh offers his services as a laborer. Is willing to work at anything on the farm, make garden, stone or rail fence, chop rails or wood or anything else. Give him a call. 15-tf

SEND 25c to GEO. P. ROWELL & CO., New York, for Pamphlet of 100 pages, containing lists of 3000 newspapers, and estimate showing cost of advertising. 6lotf

Drugs and Medicines.

Drugs, Drugs, Drugs.

S. T. Shugert, having purchased the Drug Store, on Allegheny street, Bellefonte, next door to the Hardware Store of Hicks & Bro., has stocked and filled it out with all the most popular

Drugs & Medicines,

Chemicals,

Perfumery,

Soaps, Combs,

Brushes,

Trusses,

Supporters,

Braces,

Fancy and Toilet Articles, Etc.

Patent Medicines, Alcohol, pure Wines and Liquors for medical purposes only.

PHYSICIAN'S PRESCRIPTIONS

carefully compounded and orders answered with care and dispatch. Farmers and Physicians from the country will find our stock of Medicines complete, warranted genuine and of the best quality.

This store will remain under the direction of the accomplished druggist and pharmacist heretofore connected with it, Mr. H. M. Herrington, and we respectfully solicit the custom of our friends and the old patrons of the store. 16-1y S. T. SHUGERT.

Car Works.

CHANGED HANDS.

McCLELLAN & SPEER,

Successors to Bellefonte Car Manufact'ng Co.)

having leased the work of the company are prepared to furnish

Sash,

Doors,

Sidings;

Flooring.

Mouldings,

Scroll Work,

Stains,

Building Material,

Cottage Bedsteads, and all kinds of frame work. The

MACHINE SHOPS

are the most complete of any in the State, and they will make a specialty of furnishing repairs for Threshing Machines, Reapers, Engines, &c., and having in operation the most approved Forging Hammers, Bolt Headers, Cutters and Net Taps, they can supply

Heavy Forgings,

Bolts, Nets, &c., at reduced prices. The

FOUNDRY DEPARTMENT

will be kept fully stocked with wagon spindles, and stove grates. New castings of all kinds.

McCLELLAN & SPEER,

8-13-1y Bellefonte, Pa.

Lumber.

PINE and HEMLOCK

LUMBER

For Sale at

Reduced Rates

At the Yards of the

BELLEFONTE & SNOW SHOE

RAILROAD CO.,

At Bellefonte & Milesburg.

DANIEL RHOADS,

19 tf General Superintendent.

Cheap Guns for the People

Double Shot Guns, from $7 to $50. Breech Loading Shot Guns, from $25 to $150. Single Shot Guns, all kinds, $3 to $25. Rifles, Muzzle and Breech Loading, Single and Repeating, 7, 16 and 34 shooters. Revolvers, 5, 6 and 7 shooters, $2.50 to $20.

Goods sent by express C. O. D., with privilege to examine. Price list free. Address, GREAT WESTERN GUN WORKS, Pittsburgh, Pa. tf

Clothing.

1877— —1877

Spring & Summer Season

MONTGOMERY & CO.,

Manufacturers of

CLOTHING

Hats, Caps & Shirts.

Cash Sales and Small Profits.

We will make a Good Suit—To your own exact measure—from all-wool fabric—guaranteed fit or no sale—for..... $20 00

We will make good suits to order for..... $21 00
We will make good suits to order for..... 22 00
We will make good suits to order for..... 23 00
We will make good suits to order for..... 24 00
We will make good suits to order for..... 25 00

We will sell better Hats and Caps for less money than elsewhere.
We will sell fine Suits for less money than elsewhere.
We will sell anything in our store cheaper than elsewhere.
Why will you buy common store clothes when our fine goods are only a trifle higher? Remember, a good fit guaranteed or no sale.
Orders solicited now for clothing.

Farmers, Bankers, Merchants and Mechanics,

all people save money by buying fine clothing of

MONTGOMERY & CO.

No. 7 Brockerhoff Row.

9-4-tf

WM. S. TRIPPLE,

MERCHANT TAILOR,

McCAFFERTY'S NEW BUILDING,

Opposite Depot,

Has just received a large invoice of

GENTLEMENS'

FURNISHING GOODS.

of the latest styles,

FASHIONABLE SUITS

MADE TO ORDER AT

LOW CASH PRICES

v5-12-1

Flour and Feed.

DUNCAN, HALE & CO.,

(Successors to John M. Wagner & Co.,)

MANUFACTURERS OF

FLOUR, FEED, &c.,

AND DEALERS IN

ALL KINDS OF GRAIN

The highest market price paid for

WHEAT, RYE,

OATS, CORN, &c

6-39-1

Boots & Shoes.

WILLIAM NEWCOMER,

Boot and Shoe-Maker.

Repairing done on short notice. Also, agent for the celebrated Grover & Baker Lock Stitch Sewing Machines. Machines of all kinds repaired or exchanged.

☞ Homes' Block, next door to post-office. v8-n16-1y

For Sale at this Office.

BLANK

ARTICLE OF AGREEMENT

ARTICLE OF AGREEMENT

BETWEEN SCHOOL BOARD & TEACHER

constantly on hand at this office and for sale at

5 cts apiece, or 50 cts per dozen.

COLLECTOR'S SALE

BLANKS.

75 cts per hundred 12 cts per dozen.

☞ Sent post paid to any address on receipt of price.

If you want Bill-Heads,
If you want Envelopes,
If you want Statements,
If you want Note Heads,
If you want Show Cards,
If you want B. B. Tickets,
If you want large Posters,
If you want small Posters,
If you want Labels,
If you want Invitation Cards,
If you want Business Cards,
If you want Pamphlets printed,
If you want Business Circulars,
If you want job printing of any description in as good style as at any other Job Printing Establishment in the country, and at very moderate prices, leave your orders at the REPUBLICAN office, where they will be attended to. Job printing of every description done neatly, cheaply and quickly.

BETTER than Western LANDS

D. B. NEVIN, 725 SANSOM ST., PHILADELPHIA, Pa., has for sale thousands of acres of choice improved and unimproved lands, in Delaware and Maryland, within a few hours, by rail, of the Philadelphia and New York markets. Climate healthful; lands cheap; railroads, churches and school houses abundant—splendid opportunity for colonies. Send for illustrated pamphlets, Free. 24 13t

$5 TO $20 per day at home. Samples worth $1 free. STINSON & CO., Portland, Maine. 6lotf

MORDICA HOLABAUGH offers his services as a laborer. Is willing to work. Will do any kind of labor. 15-tf

Parlor Organ.

Alleger, Bowlby & Co's

STAR

PARLOR ORGAN

Surpasses in Tone and Power any Reed Organ heretofore manufactured in this country. It has been tested by many competent judges and

Gives Universal Satisfaction.

By a skillful use of the stops, and of the patent knee swell, the music is adapted to the human voice, ranging from the softest flute-like note to a volume of sound

Unsurpassed by any Instrument.

The proprietors have noted carefully for many years the imperfections and needs of the reed instruments, and direct their practical experience to the correction of such imperfections and their experiments have resulted in the production of a quality of tone which assimilates so closely to the

PIPE ORGAN QUALITY

That it is difficult to distinguish between the two. This instrument has all

The Latest Improvements

And every organ is fully warranted. Large Polish, Black Walnut Paneled Cases that

WILL NOT CRACK OR WARP.

And forms in addition to a splendid instrument of music,

A Beautiful Piece of Furniture

This organ needs only to be seen to be appreciated, and is sold at extremely

LOW PRICES

For cash. Second-hand instruments taken in Exchange.

Agents Wanted

Male or female) in every county in the United States and Canada. A liberal discount made to Teachers, Ministers, Churches, Schools, Lodges, etc., where there is no agent for the Star Organ. Illustrated catalogue and price list free. Correspondence solicited. Address the manufacturers,

ALLEGER, BOWLBY & CO.

WASHINGTON, N. J.,

H. W. ALLEGER, C. P. BOWLBY, T. B. McMURTRIE, EDWARD PLOTZ,

—OR—

J. CALVIN WEAVER,

AGENT,

8-36-1y *BELLEFONTE, PA.*

Miscellaneous.

Beaver College

AND MUSICAL INSTITUTE.

Beautifully and healthfully located at Beaver, Pa., on the Ohio River, 28 miles from Pittsburgh.

Opens September 11th.

ENGLISH, CLASSICAL & MUSIC COURSE. INSTRUCTION SCIENTIFIC AND THOROUGH. PRICES REDUCED. Send for Catalogue to the President,

30 1m REV. R. T. TAYLOR.

Lands For Sale.

960,000 ACRES IN

Southwest Missouri.

First-class Stock farms, excellent Agricultural Lands, and the best Tobacco region in the West. Short Winters, no grasshoppers, orderly society, good markets and a healthy country Low Prices! Long Credit!

Free transportation from St. Louis to the lands furnished purchasers. For further information, address

A. L. DEANE,

Land Commissioner St. Louis and San Francisco Ry. Co., N. W. corner Fifth and Walnut Streets, St. Louis, Mo. 31

INSURANCE.

Insurance effected on all kinds of Properties, in Companies of undoubted strength and security, at standard rates.

INSURE AGAINST LOSS AND DAMAGE BY FIRE AND LIGHTNING.

9-9-1y GEORGE L. POTTER,
(Furst's Building.) High St., Bellefonte.

To the Working Class.—We are now prepared to furnish all classes with constant employment at home, the whole of the time, or for their spare moments. Business new, light and profitable. Persons of either sex easily earn from 50 cents to $5 per evening, and a proportional sum by devoting their whole time to the business. Boys and girls earn nearly as much as men. That all who see this notice may send their address, and test the business, we make this unparalleled offer: To such as are not well satisfied we will send one dollar to pay for the trouble of writing. Full particulars, samples worth several dollars to commence work on, and a copy of Home and Fireside, one of the largest and best Illustrated Publications, all sent free by mail. Reader, you want permanent, profitable work, address GEORGE STINSON & Co., Portland, Maine. 9-5-1y

T. D. KELLOGG,

General Advertising Agent,

5 Beekman St., New York.

v8n46-6y

WILLIAM E. SHOPE,

CABINET-MAKER AND HOUSE BUILDER

Those desiring a first-class workman are requested to give him a call. 8-16-1y

A MAN OF A THOUSAND.

Having discovered, in a manner which might be considered almost providential, a positive cure for Consumption and all lung complaints I fell it my duty to make it known in a practical manner by furnishing a sample bottle, free of charge, to all sufferers, my only hope of remuneration being that the medicine will perform all I claim for it. The ingredients are all the choicest herbal products and perfectly safe; will be sent FREE TO ALL. Address at once DR. O. PHELPS BROWN, 21 Grand street, Jersey City, N. J.; or may be had of C. M. ELER & BRO., Druggists, Milesburg, Pa. 9-21-1y